The Weekly Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $1.50. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1879. In Clubs of Five or Over $1.25

CALLING THE ANGELS IN.

(Mary J. Preston, in Baldwin's Monthly.

We mean to do it. Some day, some day,
We mean to slacken this fevered rush
That is wearing our very souls away,
And grant to our goaded hearts a hush
That is holy enough to let them hear
The footsteps of angels drawing near.

We mean to do it. Oh, never doubt.
When the burden of daytime droil is o'er,
We'll sit and muse, while the stars come out,
As the patriarch sat at the open door
Of his tent, with a heavenward gazing eye,
To watch for the angels passing by.

We see them afar at high noontide,
When fiercely the world's hot flashings beat;
Yet never have bidden them turn aside,
And tarry awhile in converse sweet;
Nor prayed them to hallow the cheer we spread,
To drink of our wine and break our bread.

We promised our hearts that when the stress
Of the life-work reaches the longed-for close,
When the weight that we groan with hinders less,
We'll loosen our thoughts to such repose
As banishes care's disturbing din,
And then—we'll call the angels in.

The day that we dreamed of comes at length,
When tired of every mocking quest,
And broken in spirit and shorn of strength,
We drop, indeed, at the door of rest,
And wait and watch as the day wanes on;
But the angels we meant to call are gone!

THE KENTUCKY TRAPPISTS.

Where Priests go to do Penance for Their Shortcomings.

Getting up at 2 O'clock in the Morning, Living on one Meal a Day.

(From the Courier-Journal.)

LEBANON, KY., March 14.—The Trappists in Kentucky are settled about fifty-three miles from Louisville, on the Lebanon branch of the Nashville railroad, in a region noted for sterility. A pull at the bell, and we are within the sacred precincts. The porter, an oleaginous, smooth-tongued son of the Emerald Isle, desires to know our business, and with true Irish hospitality, flavored with the genuine Kentucky article, bids us enter, and extends to us the freedom of the premises. We are in a trice transported from the lodge into the presence of Abbott Benedict, better known as Father Robert. He was cosily ensconced in his library, which serves for an office and reception room. He is apparently fifty years of age, short, stout, ruddy complexioned and in every day a type of the traditional Lord Abbott of "Merrie England." He was dressed in a white habit, hanging somewhat like the Roman toga, only it had sleeves, with a belt around his waist, to which was attached a bunch of keys while around his neck was hung, suspended by a leathern string, a plain wooden cross about five inches long. On entering and explaining my mission, I found him disposed to be facetious, and after cracking a few jokes he turned me over to the Guest Master. This individual wore a dilapidated habit of brown similar in shape to those worn by the Capuchins, being a toga-shaped gown with a hood. He was a Frenchman with a smattering of English.

At the door of every room there is a cup of holy water with which every one within the precincts of the monastery is supposed to besprinkle himself freely. It being Sunday and nearly the hour of high mass (10 o'clock), I was informed that having accepted the hospitality of the abbey, I was required to comply with the rules, one of which was attendance at mass. I readily assisted at the mass, which is very different (so far as the outward performances are concerned) from the mass with which the generality of mankind are acquainted. There is no music but the voices of the priests and monks, while the liturgy is chanted in a dull, monotonous manner.

Gethsemane Abbey is situated about fifty-three miles from Louisville, and the estate includes about 1,400 acres, of which 600 are under cultivation. The soil is poor, and constant and unremitting attention is needed to force an average crop. The abbey is built in the shape of an immense quadrangle with a beautiful garden in the centre, where, during the brief moments of recreation, the monks walk and amuse themselves in silence. The north wing is the church, is built in the Norman-Gothic style, and would seat, if it had pews, about 1,800 persons. The church is devoid of ornaments, such as pictures and statuary. There is nothing striking in the church, excepting a large crucifix, life size, carved by one of the monks, and which is an artistic piece of work. It stands over the main altar, and represents Christ hanging to the cross, while on each side are the holy women, and at the foot is Mary Magdalene. All the figures are represented in life size. There are also attached to the main church a secular church for the benefit of the people living in the neighborhood, and a number of altars dedicated to the Blessed Virgin and numerous saints. There is also in this church a crosier (for the abbot has episcopal power, and is not subject to any Bishop) which is truly a piece of marvelous workmanship. It is of the same shape as the ordinary crosier, but on it are represented in wood mosaic various scenes in the life of Christ and a correct likeness of the Abbott Atropos, with many other interesting figures.

The north side of the building is the dormitory and refectory of the monks. The refectory is a large oblong room. The abbot sits on a dais about three feet high, and on each side sit the prior and sub-prior. The monks and brothers all eat together. The abbot strikes the table with a mace, and then the hungry brethren begin to eat, while one of the monks reads selections from the writings of the fathers of the Church. The meal consists of vegetable soup, bread, and cider, no animal food of any kind being ever eaten, such as butter, eggs, or meat.

The Trappist rises at 2 o'clock in the morning and on the nights of feast days at midnight and enters church, which is never supplied with light or fire. He sings there until 5 o'clock chanting incessantly the psalms, matins, and lauds, and other devotional hymns. At the conclusion of this he goes to whatever labor may be assigned him, working in fields, or in one of the many shops attached to the abbey. At eight o'clock he again enters the church and assists at mass. After mass he goes back to his work, at which he labors until the Angelus at 12 o'clock, when he prays for an hour or more. During all this time he has neither spoken nor broken his fast. At 2½ o.clock he enters the refectory and partakes of the frugal meal. The Trappist eats only once in twenty-four hours, and after eating works until vesper time—4 o'clock. He sings vespers, and then goes back to his work, never speaking nor even making signs, unless from absolute necessity, until the "Salvi" at 6½ o'clock. The singing of the "Salvi" occupies half an hour, after which the Trappist retires to his bundle of straw in the dormitory to rise at 2 o'clock in the morning.

As I had expressed a desire to see the monks at their labors, the abbot sent for Brother Joseph. I was surprised to find that Brother Joseph was no other than Mr. Collyer, who may be remembered by thousands in Louisville and the South as a most successful music teacher and singer in numerous concerts years ago. He was also leader of the Cathedral choir for years, and instructed in the divine art many of the noted belles of the country, among them Miss Nellie Grant, Miss Evarts, and others. Brother Joseph talked incessantly, as if glad of the chance of letting his tongue loose. He claims to have discovered a secret for preserving the voice, and that his son now has the manuscript in his possession, to be published after his death. He is the cantor of the choir, and has to sing very often six hours without rest. He has now been with the monks ten years, but the routine is making sad havoc with his system. He has, nevertheless, lost none of his wonted vivacity, and is the same kindly Collyer of the olden time.

There is also in the abbey, although not a monk, Baron de Hodiamont, a Belgian, who has been living in retirement for many years. He is now 85 years old, and never leaves his room. On his door, on either side, is his coat of arms. The Baron, many years ago, bought a great deal of land where the city of Chicago now stands, which greatly enhanced his fortune; the estimated value of his property was $5,000,000. Three or four years ago he disposed of his entire estate, settling large sums upon his relations and friends, and bequeathing the residue to the abbey. During the many years he has remained in the monastery he has donated large sums of money, giving probably $250,000. In the church there is an altar before which there is a statue of the Virgin and a lamp constantly burning in honor of this benefactor. Having disposed of his wealth he is now as poor as any monk within the walls.

Among the monks are some very old men. One little old Frenchman is 96 years of age; another, a German, is 93, and a number of them are over 70. The old men observe the rules as precisely as the youngest of the novices.

There is a fearful mortality among the monks, as many as six deaths in the week having occurred. The young brother who stood with folded arms in the refectory at dinner, ready at a glance to furnish us with whatever the table afforded, is missed at supper time, and on inquiry we learn that he is dead. Another, a big sturdy blacksmith, is stricken with fever, and in 24 hours is a corpse. And so it goes. Immediately on the death of a member all the abbey bells are rung, and the body is placed in a barrow and carried into the church to be watched and prayed over by two monks, who are relieved every two hours. I witnessed the burial of one of the priests. After the services in the church, which are of an impressive character, the body is borne in procession to the graveyard, where it is deposited in the grave, without any coffin or covering of any kind save the habit of the order. Two ropes are placed around the body, one at the shoulders, the other at the feet. The body is then lowered, the dirt thrown in, the *Miserere* is sung, and that is the end.

Besides the many other modes of mortification, the Trappists, twice a week, undergo the discipline of self-flagellation. In passing through the dormitory I noticed, tied to each iron bedstead, a sea-grass rope about three feet long, made like a cat-o'-nine-tails, the end of each lash terminating in a knot. Every Tuesday and Friday the monks enter their little rooms, and, drawing the curtains that separate the beds, strip themselves to the waist, and, singing the *Miserere* upon their knees, apply the lash to their bare backs and shoulders, raising welts and often causing the blood to pour down the bodies. I examined some of these instruments of torture and found them stained with blood, and on one or two I discovered small bits of flesh, which had, no doubt, adhered to them in the process of flagellation. I saw one young monk on whose back there were cicatrices a half inch deep, caused by this scourging. Nor is this self-imposed punishment all. Every day the whole community meet in the chapter room, and any monk who feels that he has violated any of the rules, makes a public confession, and for his penance must undergo the most abject humiliaton. Sometimes the culprit is obliged to prostrate himself upon the floor at the door leading to the refectory, when the whole of the brotherhood walk over him. At other times he must stand bareheaded, and make obeisance to his fellow recluses, perform extra religious devotions, and even be deprived of his scanty meal.

One wing of the abbey is used as a hotel, and is in charge of the Guest Master. The rules are very strict. A boarder is required to rise at 5 o'clock and attend all the devotions; he is not permitted to enter any room but his own, nor can he invite any one to his room. At stated times after meals he is permitted to walk up and down the corridor, and that is his only recreation. Here I met a number of priests sent by their bishops to do penance for misdemeanors of a slight nature, yet sufficient to detain them from their pastorates for twelve months. Nearly every nationality was represented, and I had an excellent opportunity of studying the character of clergymen who have doffed for a time their sacerdotal robes. With scarcely an exception, I found them extremely pleasant, even jolly; very loquacious, but very good listeners also. They were all big-hearted men who would divide their last dollar with a fellow in distress. But none of them were reconciled to the fare, which shows that their gastronomic powers were not uncultivated. In the refectory talking is prohibited, and while we took our meals a young monk read from the "Lives of the Saints" or some other lugubrious work. The *menu* was by no means first-class. Instead of coffee they use chicory and rye; the bread was very good, but the meat was execrable. Yet I was informed by the priests that we were faring better than they had fared for many months past. The accommodations for boarders are not very extensive, and there is little difference between confinement in a prison and life with the monks. The Trappists are famous for their wine, but what I tasted was insipid enough. Their whiskey, however, is of prime quality, but is kept guarded so closely that neither money, bribes, nor threats will get it for a boarder. Among the monk priests I met Father Bernard, a Frenchman, who is the confessor of the community. He was formerly a reporter on the St. Louis press, and was anxious to know how things were in the newspaper world. He is a man of superior attainments and a fine linguist.

"THROW UP YOUR HANDS."

Texas Road Agents and "Six Shooter Post Office, I Reckon."

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, March 9—A recent dispatch from Texas, bore the news, which has ceased to be sensational in this State, of another daring stage robbery—this time at Peg Leg, on the banks of the San Saba, on the eastern boarders of the Staked Plains. The following particulars will show how mail stages in Texas are robbed:

The coach, laden with mail sacks and several passengers, coming east, had approached within one mile of Peg Leg. It was 9 o'clock at night, and the vehicle rocked along in the dense and sombre shadow of the "timber bottom," or swamp of the San Saba. The driver was urging his horses up a smart ascent The passengers, dreamy, tired, and half asleep, were suddenly startled by the sharp "Whoa!" of the Jehu on the outside. The stage stopped.

"Is this another stopping place?" lazily inquired one of the passengers.

"No," replied the driver, coolly, "but its a six shooter Post-Office, I reckon."

The travelers began to take the hint. and were soon confirmed in their suspicions when they next heard a gruff voice order the driver to drive off to one side of the road.

The vehicle moved, but soon came to a stand still again.

In the meantime there was a tremendous and exciting flurry inside the stage, though not a word was spoken. Each passenger strove to see how much he could conceal on his person. All went to work hiding jewelry and money. Some stowed it away in their stockings, down their backs, up their sleeves—anywhere. One stuck $10 in his shoes one secreted the contents of his pocketbook, which, however, he kept ready, containing only one check, and as a make-believe.

The occupants of the coach now perceived they were in the hands of the Philistines; nor were they surprised when the same gruff voice as before blurted out:

"You fellers in thar, step out, one by one, and if any one shows a six-shooter we'll blow the top of his head off!"

The order was obeyed. The first passenegr to make his exit was a military telegraphic operator, going to San Antonio.

The boss robber asked him who and what he was.

"I am an operator," said the telegraphist.

"Then I'm d—d certain you must have money. Come, fork over. Pull off them shoes."

The operator, whose overcoat one of the robbers thoroughly overhauled, was about reluctantly obeying the highwayman, when the latter, seemingly impatient, said:

"Wall, I reckin you needn't take off your shoes; never mind 'em."

The operator gave them $5 and saved a $10 note he had in his shoes. After going through the man of electricity and voltaic batteries, the robbers ordered him back into the stage.

The next man ordered out was a stage agent named Rose, who had formerly been stationed on the Rio Pecos. The young man got out like one who is about to put his neck into the halter. Before getting out Rose had stuck his big six shooter in the waistband of his breeches; and $900 in currency he had in his portemonnaie he stuffed around in his clothes to the best of his ability. He threw a blanket over his shoulders, to conceal the pistol, which, he afterwards said, he intended to use on the highwaymen in case of dire necessity. As a blind he had $20 in silver in a tobacco bag. Rose stepped out into the shadow of a big tree, and, with the air of a man whose last dime is leaving him, handed the bag to the boss robber and said:

"Let me have a dollar and a half to get a good square meal in Peg Leg with, won't you?"

The robber made no reply, but failed to search Rose's person. His $900 escaped.

One of the travelers, Max Lindheim, was the next unfortunate to step forth and confront the highwaymen.

"Who the devil are you?" said the robber-in-chief.

"My name is Max Lindheim. Who are you?"

"Shut up; git back thar and fork over everything," was the stern reply from behind the ominous and mysterious mask.

"Here's all I've got; take it, said Lindhelm, in a broken down kind of way, at the same time thrusting his hand into his bosom and pulling out $8.

"Turn them pockets inside out, and that d—d quick!" exclaimed the chief brigand.

Twelve dollars more resulted.

"Now hold up your hands, and lemme see them rings o' yourn."

"One of these is not mine; the other is a family relic," pleaded the passenger as he exhibited two beautiful rings, one eviently a memento of a lady friend.

"Wall, I don't keer; you may keep 'em. Haul off that overcoat thar!" again came from behind the mask.

The garment was searched and Lindheim ordered to re-enter the coach.

The last passenger put through the ordeal was a man named Mueller, who had $20 hidden at various placas on his person, but which he evientually had to surrender.

"Got any arms?" said the robbers.

"Yes, inside the stage."

"Go and bring 'em."

Mueller did so, and handed the brigand a large six shooter with which he might easily have blown daylight through two others of the villains.

The robber took the "shooting iron," viewed it through his mask, and said, "You may keep it; "it's old and worn out and not worth a d——n."

Having got through with the passengers, the brigand next ordered the driver to throw down the mail pouches from under the seats. He did so. One of the villains ripped open one of the sacks and abstracted therefrom several registered packages. Asking the driver if he had a six-shooter, and being answered in the negative (he had one), they ordered him to hunt up a candle. He at first pretended he had none, but a piece of one was at length found. With this they began the search of the interior of the stage, but found little or nothing worth carrying off.

The boss robber, a little fellow scarce five and a half feet high, and wearing a blue soldier's overcoat, with trousers stuffed inside his boots, then gave the following command:

"You fellers inside there, get out and walk ahead of the hosses. The fust one that looks back will have the top of his head blown off!"

They marched off in good time. The exercise was kept up till the bandits had got through searching the stage. The brigands then disappeared as suddenly as they had emerged from the deep gloom of the trees in the "bottom" of the San Saba.

In regard to these robberies, now so frequent on the Texan frontier, the question had often been asked, "Why don't the passengers, who are generally well armed, shoot? The reason is, as on this occasion, not from cowardice, perhaps, but from the uncertainty of the numbers of the robbers, not knowing but several of the gang might be concealed near by to back their companions in case of trouble.

FEASTED WITH HIS OWN FUN.

A Russian Writer Compelled Literally to eat his own Words.

A recent libel suit in Moscow, in which city the author of a quarto volume was subjected to a most ignominious punishment, very forcibly reminds one of the inestimable blessings enjoyed in a country in which the freedom of the press is a guaranteed and established right. The facts in the case referred to are as follows:

In the above-named city a goodly sized book was published in vindication of the rights of the subject. The work contained stinging sarcasms aimed at the venality of the officials, with many satirical and humorous allusions to bribe-taking and other iniquities. Even the Czar himself was handled without gloves, his acts were fearlessly denounced and a powerful argument was adduced in behalf of the rights of his subjects. The maladministration of law was set forth in strong, plain language.

The book attracted general notice, but this was bad for the author. He was arrested and thrown into prison. After a short and summary trial his production was pronounced a libel, and he was condemned to "eat his own words" or suffer the punishment of the knout. This terrible instrument of torture is in the shape of a long whip or scourge, and is composed of many tough thongs of thick, hard skin plaited together and interwoven with strands of stout wire. The criminal is stripped and is firmly bound to two stakes which are sufficiently wide apart to admit the free motion of the head. The blows are laid upon the bare back every stroke cutting like a knife, and soon the victim of the scourge is a shapeless mass of blood and flesh. One hundred blows are equivalent to a death sentence. This was the alternative of the unhappy author.

The day fixed for carrying the sentence of the court, into execution arrived. A platform was erected in one of the public squares of the city. Bound hand and foot, the victim of despotic power was seated in the center of the platform. An immense concourse of people had gathered to witness the strange spectacle. The imperial provost, the magistrate, the physician and the surgeon of the Czar were in attendance. The obnoxious book had been separated from its binding, and as an act of grace the margin had been cut off. The leaves were then rolled up, not unlike cigar-lighters. And there they were—a basketful. Now the meal began. Amid roars of laughter from the ignorant and degraded populace, the provost served the author leaf by leaf with his own production, putting the rolls of paper one by one into his mouth. He slowly chewed and swallowed one-third of his book, when the medical gentleman concluded he had received into his stomach as much of the innutritious material as was compatible with safety. He was then reconducted to his cell to digest his meal. The two following days the same scene was enacted, until every leaf was swallowed, and as a matter of fact he was compelled to literally eat his own words and feast on his own fun.

THE SILVER CUP.

"What!" said the man of science, "tell you me
That at some great and general judgment day
We shall be gathered—all men—back again
Into the old, original, worn-out clay?

"When dust hath scattered, bones have shapeless worn,
And every vital element disappeared
That made life vivid, beautiful and whole?
The doctrine is too wild, too rash, too weird."

Just then a cup of carven silver fell
Into the lucent, seething acid near,
When like a snow-wreath, all constituent parts
Of the bright metal melt and disappear;

And staring back, "O, master!" loud he cried,
"Your favorite cup you nevermore can fill;
As soon restore the buried, vanished dead,
As that white wonder of the artist's skill."

The master smiled, and from a vial forthwith
Poured amber drops, that clouded all the glass;
And the strange fluid throbbed like life, and moved
Till at its base gleamed white the molten mass.

Which, taken by the jeweler's cunning hand,
Beaten and curved, and carved in beauty's lines,
Retouched, repolished, re-illumined,
The same fair cup, yet all renewed, it shines.

"See," said the master, "I, a weak, frail man,
Brought out of seeming nothing form and skill,
And cannot God, the Lord, my ashes call
To newer, nobler manhood, if He will?"

—*Mary A. Denison.*

MME. ROSSINI'S bequest for an asylum for French and Italian musicians at Passy amounts to $2,395,000 francs.

TILDEN'S CANDIDACY.

The Sentiment of Democratic Members of the Legislature.

A General Agreement that Tilden Must be Renominated.

[Special to Phila. Times.]

Conversation with Democratic members of the Legislature on the subject of the Presidency develops the well suspected fact that Mr. Tilden already has substantial control of the delegation from Pennsylvania in the next National Convention. With one voice they assert that the popular feeling in the party is in favor of Mr. Tilden so decidedly that it is out of the question to make a successful movement for any one else.

A prominent member of the House from one of the southern border counties said: There is a strong feeling among the Democrats of my county in favor of Tilden, though it is felt quite earnestly by many that he did not stand up for his rights as he ought to have done in 1877. All say that this is 1824 over again, Tilden taking the place of Jackson, and the wrong done him must be redressed by the people in 1880, as it was for his predecessor, in 1828. There is no particular feeling for Mr. Bayard; he was only looked to on the financial issue, and that appears to be settled. The suggestion that Thurman or Hendricks should be nominated, with Wallace for Vice President, ascribes more strength to the latter in Pennsylvania than he is able to command. (This was previous to the contest over the Speakership.) For the Vice Presidency the idea usually is to renominate Mr. Hendricks; the only question is whether he would run again in that position.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY REGION.

One of the most intelligent and respected Democratic Senators, from the upper Lehigh Valley, said of his section that the Democratic voters think Tilden must be run in order to set him right. He is entitled to the nomination for his vindication of the result of 1876. If we gave up Tilden now, it would have the appearance of acquiescing in the Republican treatment of him.

"Them's my sentiments," sententiously commented another Senator from a not distant county, and he proceeded to say that nine-tenths of the Democratic masses in this county consider that Tilden must be the candidate.

Would Wallace be able, I asked the first speaker, to make the Vice Presidency, with Hendricks or Thurman? O, no, was the reply, he couldn't carry the State delegation on any such plan.

Another Senator from one of the heaviest Democratic counties in the State, to whom I spoke in reference to some resolutions that had been passed in favor of Mr. Tilden, said it might be questionable whether this was not premature action, even from the standpoint of that gentleman's friends, but it was a step suggested by the rank and file of the party, and not engineered by political leaders at all. The politicians of the state are not for Tilden; they are divided in choice among other candidates, but doubtless a majority, if they were to express a cool judgment as to their choice of a candidate, would take Mr. Bayard.

A member of the House from one of the Lehigh Valley counties said in brief: Why, the mass of our party is for Tilden, in spite of any efforts that the leaders may feel desirous of making. The better informed of our politicians greatly prefer Bayard, but nothing can change the set o the tide for Tilden, apparently, except his providential removal from the political field.

IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

An active young Democrat from one of the eastern counties said: My observation is that the masses of our party are for Tilden. They simply expect his nomination as a matter of course. Some of our politicians do not join in this, and generally they are for Bayard. Tilden has the sympathy of the party, and that counts for a great deal. Then he is a good organizer, and his campaign will be well supplied with money.

An older veteran of the party, who represents an adjacent county, said that the Democratic voters with whom he had come in contact expect Tilden's nomination. They think he was elected and was cheated out of the place. There is a great deal of sympathy for him, and in fact the rank and file of the party don't consider anybody else. I notice among the members of the House (Democrats, of course) that when they find anything in the newspapers friendly to Tilden they take it around and show it, manifesting their interest and pleasure.

A Philadelphia Democrat remarked on the subject of the contest between Randall and Wallace that the former is regarded as Tilden's lieutenant in Pennsylvania and would undoubtedly control the patronage of the State in case of Tilden's election. This would have been the fact in 1877 if Hayes had not succeeded, but it will be more decidedly so now. Wallace must, therefore, if he cares for his political future at all, fight against Tilden tooth and nail.

VOICES FROM THE WEST.

Doctor Earley of Elk county, said quite unhesitatingly, when asked his choice: "Oh, I'm for Thomas F. Bayard myself," but he did not feel confident that the people of his section were generally of the same mind. A young Democrat of prominence in the House from a county not far distant, when the same question was put, answered: "Why, for Samuel J. Tilden. Bayard's a first rate man, too, but the expectation is that we'll have the old ticket—Tilden and Hendricks, you know."

The venerable Findley Patterson of Washington county, said the Democratic people in that section are divided. There is a strong feeling for Tilden, but probably a larger number in favor of a Western man—Thurman, Hendricks or Pendleton. Bayard is well thought of, but not seriously urged for the nomination by any influential element.

An active and well informed Democratic organizer from the Ohio river, not a member of the Legislature, says the Democrats of all the Western end of the State are for Tilden. They think he was defrauded of his election, and feel a great sympathy for him, just as the case was with Jackson in 1824-28. Allegheny county Democrats are completely united, and the adjoining counties—Fayette, Westmoreland, Greene, in fact all west of the mountains, are the same way. I am told, said this gentleman, that General McCandless, the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who is a great admirer of McClellan, advised the latter that if he had thought of making a new race for the Presidency in 1880 he had better postpone it, as things looked so Tildenish as to leave little hope of success.

From a very pronounced Democratic county in the interior of the State, a member of the House said there was not much movement as to the Presidency yet, but the feeling is for Tilden. He and McClellan are the only candidates spoken of.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

JEFFERSON DAVIS has become the grandfather of a little girl.

MRS. HICKS-LORD hasn't gone to Europe at all. She is in Georgia.

SENATOR CAMERON will build a Cameron mansion in Washington.

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE will deliver the address in Atlanta on Memorial Day.

THE Chinese encyclopedia, published at Pekin, contains over fifty thousand names, and costs $7,500 per copy.

THE late Duke of Newcastle is said t have insured his life in different offices to the amount of $2,500,000.

ON the last day of the Carnival at Rome no newspapers were published, journalists and printers having voted to take a holiday.

THE Prince of Wales has written a letter of thanks to each member composing the Canadian Commission to the Paris Exposition.

COLONEL DELANCY KANE will haul the "Tally Ho" out on May 1, and run between the Hotel Brunswick and Pelham Bridge.

CONNECTICUT has a town with such muddy streets that "the girls, in French-heeled shoes, swing themselves across on derricks."

LOUIS PIOT and Vignaux, two leading French billiard experts, are coming over next month to give exhibitions in the principal cities.

JAMES FREEMAN CLARKE says that Byron in two qualities surpasses every English poet but the "myriad-minded Shakspeare"—in poetic imagination and in lordship of language.

THE editor of the Portsmouth (N. H.) *Weekly* says that he once knew a lad of 4 years who could read very well in the Bible, who did not know the alphabet, but learned to read by words.

TEXAS papers declare that it is folly to catch murderers in Texas and go to the expense of trying them, because they are most invariably turned loose by the jurors. But a horse-thief is lynched on the spot.

JOAQUIN MILLER'S former wife writes to him saying that their daughter Maud has gone from necessity upon the ballet stage, and that he ought to know "the dangers to girlish innocence in such a place."

ANGELL, the Chicago defaulter, is keeping the books of the general office in the prison at Joliet. He is said to be very modest, and it is thought that if his behavior is good the Governor may pardon him.

WILBUR F. STOREY, the owner of the Chicago *Times*, is building for himself a dwelling which is to cost $100,000, and is also laying out a fine park around it. For a month past trees more than sixty feet high have been carried from Indiana to Mr. Storey's land.

THE Boston *Pilot* is "glad to see that, while the majority of male athletes, in running, walking, rowing, ball-playing, and wrestling are Irishmen, there are no Irish women to be found among these absurd and unsexed female pedestrians."

ONE clergyman in Lebanon, Penn., complains that thrice within two years he has received, in lieu of a wedding fee, a scrap of paper rolled up as though it might contain untold sums of greenbacks, but really as worthless as most probably the grooms who gave them will prove to be.

A MIANUS (Pa.) minister while marrying a couple recently, is reported to have been rather disconcerted on asking the bridegroom if he was willing to take the young lady for his wedded wife, by his scratching his head and saying, "Yes I'm willing, but I'd much sight rather have her sister."

MISSOURI nimrods are reaping a harvest just now from wild pigeon shooting in Shannon, Oregon and Howell counties. The St. Louis *Republican* says Piedmont, on the Arkansas division of the Iron Mountain Railroad, is the shipping point, and from there are shipped every day from 700 to 1,000 dozen pigeons, bringing into the country from $600 to $800 net cash per diem.

THE Reading (Pennsylvania) *Times*, which thinks the English sparrows a nuisance, proposes that, in imitation of laws of the latter part of the seventeenth century, an ordinance be passed making every unmarried man kill a dozen sparrows or remain single: or, what it thinks might be better, compelling every unmarried woman to do the same under pain of a similar penalty.

A NEW fat woman is on the stage. She is Mrs. Peter Miller, of Helena, Arkansas and though but four feet six inches high she weighs four hundred and three pounds. She measures three feet nine inches across the back, and is therefore almost as broad as she is long. She married when sixteen years old, and then weighed but one hundred pounds. She is now sixty-eight years old.

IT is generally supposed that "perique" tobacco is a peculiar plant and can only be grown in St. James Parish, Louisiana. This is a mistake. It is merely subjected to a peculiar treatment. While the plant is growing the smaller leaves near the top are stripped off, and the lower leaves attain a prodigious size in consequence. These are then taken and pressed for some weeks without being allowed to dry thoroughly. Perique is largely used in the manufacture of cigarettes.

DR. JACOB S. WEST, a resident of Boerne, Texas, prints a letter in the *Register* of that place on the manner of the introduction of the yellow fever into the United States. He cites instance after instance to support his theory that the fever is transmitted by means of coffee. Four-fifths of the coffee consumed in this country, he says, comes from the very hotbeds of the yellow fever pestilence. It has fallen under his observation that towns by which the most watchful quarantines were kept were caught by the smuggling of a little "innocent" coffee.

HEROINE IN COURT.

A Plucky North Carolina Woman who rid the World of a Scoundrel.

An Occasion for the Assemblage of the Flower of Chivalry of the Old North State.

RICHMOND, VA., March 22.—Particulars of the raciest and most sensational Court scene on record have just reached this city. The occasion was the indictment of Miss Amelia Linkhaw, a tony young lady of Lumberton, Robeson county, North Carolina, in the Superior Court at that place, for the murder of her seducer, J. E. Hartman.

The tragedy referred to was enacted last October, and caused great excitement then, but the trial promises to be more exciting still. The fair murderess is a daughter of a well known and highly esteemed merchant of Lumberton. Hartman, a young blood representing a Baltimore house, had been her accepted lover for two years, but he betrayed her, and she, to get even with him, shot him. At ten o'clock in the morning she drove in a hack alone to Hauck's Hotel, and getting out she walked quietly to the parlor, where she found Hartman engaged in conversation with a friend. She stepped up to him and said in a dramatic tone: "You have ruined me, now I will ruin you," and with that she drew a derringer from her cloak pocket and fired, the ball taking effect in his abdomen. He lingered two hours in terrible agony and then died. But he made a statement in which he protested his innocence.

Miss Linkhaw surrendered herself to an officer, and was committed to jail to await the spring term of the court. She gave premature birth to a child, and public sentiment rose to a high pitch, some believing the statement of the murdered man, but a majority sided with the young lady.

The Superior Court was opened at twelve o'clock yesterday, Judge Warsaw presiding. Lawyers were present from all parts of the State and thousands of ladies and gentlemen came from adjoining towns. Hundreds arrived Thursday, and the jail was besieged by a multitude of idle people, anxious to be admitted to Miss Linkhaw's cell. Friday morning all of the roads leading to Lumberton were filled with vehicles and horsemen, and crowds of pedestrians hurrying to the court house. By ten o'clock nearly 3,000 people had massed around that temple of justice, and by noon, when the court convened, the assemblage was estimated at 4,000; it included the flower and chivalry of the country.

The prisoner was taken from jail at a quarter past eleven o'clock, and, accompanied by a Sergeant, rode in a carriage to the Court House. A company of volunteer soldiers marched in front of an escort to keep the crowd from pressing in the conveyance. The pageant was inspiring. When the Court House was reached, it was with difficulty that the military could make an avenue through which the prisoner was to pass. Young men cheered and waived their handkerchiefs, and the ladies cried and shouted by turns. The accused was dressed in deep mourning, and was deeply veiled. She was seated inside the bar. The Court room was packed, but only a small proportion of the vast crowd could get in. The larger part remained standing in the Court green.

When the Court was opened solemn silence reigned. Seated near the prisoner were her counsel, several kinsmen and three young lady companions. After the jury, which had been taken from a venire of five hundred, had been sworn, the clerk read the lengthy indictment, the accused standing, as is the custom. When the question was asked, "What say you, Amelia Linkhaw, are you guilty of the murder for which you stand indicted or not guilty?" The answer came in a tremulous "Not guilty," and turning to the Court: "I am not guilty, sir, but am a miserable woman."

The Judge wept, then the counsel for defense arose and called attention to some irregularity in the indictment, and entered into a lengthy argument, after which Judge Warsaw postponed the case until the next term.

It was evening when the Court adjourned, but it was late at night when the crowd dispersed. Miss Linkhaw was remanded to jail. As her carriage drove off a multitude ran after it cheering. All of the ladies sympathize with the prisoner, and say that she should be acquitted, and, in fact, the public generally side with her, although a few still believe that she killed the wrong man.

Miss Linkhaw's case is a very romantic one. She refused to have any counsel, and declines to converse with the counsel that her father employed. She is a beautiful brunette, black eyes, black hair and classic features. Every day, since she has been in jail, a former discarded lover has sent her a flower or some little token of regard; but the most romantic incident of all was brought to light yesterday.

It seems when Kate Southern was in trouble in Georgia for the murder of her husband's paramour, Miss Laikhaw wrote her a letter of condolence, and sent her money to assist in employing counsel, and a few days ago she received a letter of condolence from Kate, dated at the Penitentiary, telling her to be of good cheer; she has received letters and books from strangers from all parts of the South. Miss Laikhaw is highly educated, and has spent her time in jail in literary work. Among other things she has translated "Le Livre A Serrura," a French story, for the *Southern Herald*. She occupies the jailor's room, which has been fitted up handsomely with velvet furniture and Brussels carpet.

A TERRIBLE AFFRAY.

A Brother Attempts to Take His Life Upon Discovering His Sister had Committed Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, MO., March 24.—A Sedalia (Mo.) dispatch says a shocking affair was enacted on Saturday night in the neighborhood of Bethlehem Church, Boone county. James Rowland, a well-to-do bachelor farmer, had a niece, Miss Julia Rowland, keeping house for him. On Sunday morning, his brother came on a visit, and found the doors bolted and the windows fastened, and hearing groans inside forced open the door. He found his brother in a pool of blood, a revolver by his side and a bullet hole in his head. On the bed lay Miss Rowland, dead, with a photograph by her side, on which was written "Dear Sister—I have taken poison and am going to my long and happy home. Please forgive me for this."

Rowland is still alive but refuses to give the reason of the terrible affair. A rumor is current that Miss Rowland's lover was not acceptable to her uncle, and rather than suffer separation she took poison, and that Rowland, viewing the sad consequences, attempted to take his own life.

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"RETRIBUTION IN POLITICS."

In the *North American Review* for April, Governor HENDRICKS of Indiana, leads off in an article under this heading, in which he comes back to the subject of negro suffrage, discussed by half a dozen Republican and Democratic statesmen in the March number of the *Review*, and incidentally pulverizes some of the arguments and statements in Mr. BLAINE's concluding paper. Here is what he says of Mr. BLAINE's position that the negro is now and must always remain, if left to his own free will, a Republican:

> Mr. Blaine makes the argument (or rather the claim) that for emancipation, for citizenship, for civil rights, and for political privileges, the negro is indebted to the Republican party, and that therefore his allegiance is to that party; and that so long as he is allowed the freedom of choice he can and will vote with no other party. He declares it the "recklessness of assumption," "the very bravado of argument," to claim that, upon his own choice, he would vote with the Democrats. That is the strongest statement ever made against negro suffrage. The vote is nearly one million. The claim is that it is not free—is never to be free, but belonge to a party; that, because of past obligations, it cannot change. In its membership and in its aggregate it can not change. It can not consider questions of principle or questions of policy. It may not listen to the demands of patriotism, nor the appeals of self-interest, as opposed to the requirements of the party. Its obligation to party can never be discharged. Whether questions relate to the honor of the country or the welfare of the people, it can exercise no free and independent judgment. It would be a matter of serious concern, could a party claim a vassalage so numerous and so abject. But that claim is being repudiated by the colored vote itself.

Then, as to BLAINE's query why should the negro be disposed to vote with the Democrats, Gov. HENDRICKS says:

> I answer that the same considerations should govern the negro that ought to govern any other. He should vote on his convictions of right and duty. If Democratic policy is more likely to promote the public good, then it should be supported by the white and colored voter alike. He who tells me how the white man should vote tells me as well how the colored man should vote. When once in the box the ballot has no color. Its only quality depends upon the fitness of the candidate it may help to elect, and upon the views he may carry into legislation, or the measures he may accept in the administrative service. A full answer to the question would require a statement of the reasons why any citizen should give that party his support. Such reasons might be found in its devotion to constitutional obligations; in its adherence to the "supremacy of the civil over the military;" in its maintenance of the separation and mutual independence of church and State, "for the sake alike of civil and religious freedom;" in its hostility to a "corrupt centralism," which threatens the destruction of the right of local self-government; and in its devotion to economy in public expenditures.

Then, briefly reciting the conceded facts about Republican misgovernment of the Southern States under the carpet-bag *regime*, the Governor concludes "that the colored voter if intelligent to understand his duty, and honest to discharge it, could not remain with the party that corrupted and destroyed the State governments in the South."

Gov. HENDRICKS also takes up Mr. BLAINE's allegations of unfriendly legislation towards the negroes in the South after the war, charging a purpose of reenslaving them upon the Democratic party. We quote:

> In the periods of provisional government and reconstruction Mr. Blaine has described the colored laborer as almost a slave. How is it now? He is better protected in his wages by the laws of many Southern States than is the laborer in any Northern State. By the act of April 14, 1876, the laborer in Mississippi is given a lien for his wages upon the crop he helps to raise, and for his portion of the crop when it is upon shares. The lien is prior to all others, and exists without record and without any written contract. Upon judgments for wages no property is exempt from execution. These provisions were adopted at the first session after the Democrats obtained the control in Mississippi. By the act of February 24, 1873, the laborer in Georgia is given a lien for his wages upon the property of the employer, first above any other lien except for taxes, judgments and decrees, and a special lien upon the products of his labor, above every other lien except for taxes. In North Carolina the farm laborer is given a first lien upon the crop he helps to produce. In 1865, under the provisional government, South Carolina established and so regulated the domestic relations among the colored people as to promote their morality, virtue and personal welfare. In the regulations of labor it was provided that "wages due to servants shall be preferred to all other debts or demands except funeral expenses, in case of the insufficiency of the master's property to pay all debts and demands against him."

The Governor says he knows of no Northern State that gives the laborer such extraordinary protection for his wages. Concluding, he is genially complimentary to the "plumed knight" in these words: "If I may accuse Mr. BLAINE in any instance of employing an argument not quite up to the highest plane of statesmanship, and of leading this discussion into the arena of mere party politics, yet I must thank him for the closing paragraph of his last article. For patriotic sentiment, beauty of language, and grandeur of eloquence, it merits a high place among the noblest productions of the English language."

TILDEN AND—WALLACE.

We look to the Pittsburgh *Commercial's* Washington special for accurate information about Senator WALLACE's purposes and theories, as the correspondent and Senator are on confidential terms, and the *Commercial* is the vehicle used to give them what publicity is prudent. Yesterday it is telegraphed:

> Senator Wallace does not feel at all disconcerted. He does not consider that the people of Pennsylvania will allow Mr. Randall to bring his fight for Tilden in 1880 into State politics. It would now seem that the Tilden movement has taken a firm hold in all parts of the State, and is likely to be very formidable. If it is overthrown at all, it will require all the experience, ability and foresight of Senator Wallace and the older politicians of the Democratic party to effect its defeat. It is asserted, however, that they have the powers to accomplish this end, and entire willingness is expressed by the gentlemen in question to meet their opponents and grapple with them on the question.

The "TILDEN movement" so-called in this State has had no engineering and needs no manipulation. It comes as the logical result of the way TILDEN was cheated of the Presidency two years ago, of the investigation made as to the swindle, and of the sweeping vindication of Gov. TILDEN, which the New York *Tribune* was so kind as to make possible by its cipher publications. The TILDEN movement springs spontaneously from the people, as freely and with something approaching the unanimity of the JACKSON wave of 1828, and the reasons are almost identical. The Democracy of that day felt the same sense of wrong because of the alleged "bargain and sale" that made ADAMS President, as the Democracy of to-day feel because of the Electoral swindle which made HAYES President.

This is the explanation of the remarkable TILDEN revival in Pennsylvania within the last two months. On personal grounds, THURMAN, HENDRICKS, HANCOCK, or MCCLELLAN, have more admirers and attached friends in the state than Governor TILDEN, but the latter, equally honored and appreciated with them as a pure and far-sighted statesman, represents something more than they do, and that important something is the deep-seated detestation of the Presidential swindle and the determination to right the great wrong, animating every Democrat who voted for TILDEN in 1876. We take it the same feeling is making its way among the rank and file of the party in other States. Its development in this State is something surprising in its suddenness and spontaneity, and Senator WALLACE might as well try to dam up Niagara with a mosquito bar as to stop its overwhelming force.

A TRAMP LAW.

The tramp law, which has passed the New York Assembly and will doubtless pass the Senate, is very stringent, and its immediate effect will probably be to drive all that class of persons into New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut. "Tramps," within the meaning of the act, are thus defined: "All transient persons who rove about from place to place, and all vagrants living without labor or visible means of support, and who stroll over the country without lawful occasion." The penalties include hard labor in the State Prison.

The passage of this law in New York would indicate the propriety of the Legislature at Harrisburg taking speedy action on the tramp bill pending in the State Senate, which, we suppose, is of the same general character as the New York bill and the law which has proved so efficacious in New Hampshire. The bill defines the tramp as in the New York law, above quoted; declares him to be an offender against the peace and dignity of the State; and unless he can show that he has a "fixed place of residence or lawful occupation in the county or city in which he shall be arrested," he must be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, the penalty for which is a term in the county jail or workhouse of not less than six, nor more than eighteen months.

The second section of the bill seems needlessly severe. It provides that any tramp who shall go into a dwelling house against the will of the owner or occupant thereof, or without his permission, "or shall kindle any fire in the highway, or on the land of another, without the owner's consent," shall on conviction, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, at labor for a period not exceeding three years. The enlightened and humane sentiment of the people of the State would not permit the enforcement of such a penalty as this against a poor tramp who should make a fire on the roadside or on the land of another to warm himself or to cook a meal. A man who would go into court as an informer in such a case would lose the respect of his neighbors. Before the Senate permits the bill to become a law this section ought to be materially changed; in fact the penalties prescribed in the first section would seem to be quite sufficient for the offenses described in the second section, and it therefore might be stricken out entirely without injuring the bill.

NO TINKERING.

A Committee of the House having reported adversely on a joint resolution for a committee of five, to prepare certain proposed amendments to the Constitution, supplemented that action by recommending:

> That a committee of eight be appointed, consisting of three Senators and five members of the House to examine and revise the Constitution, and recommend such amendments to the same as are found advisable or necessary, and prepare the same in proper form, and make a return to the present session of the Legislature as early as possible.

The Committee also reported adversely on Mr. WOLFE's amendment reducing the representation in the Legislature to what it was under the Constitution of 1838. It is not likely a House of 201 members will assent to being cut down to 100.

The resolution for a legislative Committee of eight, to report amendments to the Constitution, strikes us as a very absurd proposition. If the Constitution that went into force in 1874 already requires revision, the people who adopted it would prefer that the work shall be done by competent authority, and not by three Senators and five Representatives, to be selected by the respective Speakers of the two branches of the Legislature. Such Committee appointed at the present time will be composed of a majority of Republicans and a minority of Democrats, and it will lack altogether the non-partisan, impartial, and judicial character of the Convention that with such wisdom, thought, and labor framed the present Constitution.

Experience has shown some defects in the present Constitution, and in the future more may be developed, but those that are known are not of such serious character as to require immediate action. The part of the Constitution that presses hardest on the Harrisburg influence, is the very part the people are determined shall stand. The Philadelphia *Telegraph*, commenting on this proposed tinkering with the Constitution, says:

> The Constitutional Convention was a non-political body, composed chiefly of sincere, patriotic men, with neither personal nor partizan interests to serve, and the great and excellent Constitution they framed was as honest, wise, and impartial an instrument as human ingenuity could invent. After more than five years of trial it is found by the people to contain those very bars and checks against their natural enemies, the professional politicians, which are necessary for their welfare, and it is found to be defective only inasmuch as it allows some of its provisions to be evaded by the unprincipled. It is not its defects, however, that the gentlemen of the Legislature desire to correct, but it is its non-partizan and non-political character which they wish to change. They wish to remove its restraints, to gain greater freedom for the invasion of private rights under the guise of special legislation, and to turn and twist it in such manner as to make it yield them political advantages.
>
> This bad political movement should be contested step by step, for should it be successful, each succeeding Legislature may, and doubtless will, appoint its partisan committee to revise the Constitution, until not a single one of its wholesome provisions shall be left, and until the great and deliberate work of the especially elected non-political and impartial Convention shall be torn to tatters by unscrupulous political jobbers. The halt should be called now, and with such emphasis as to convince the Legislature that it has gone far enough in this business of laying profane hands upon the Constitution.

IT is difficult for the Republicans to realize that they are not in the lead in the Senate, hence they are introducing resolutions daily regulating the direction of business, but they are summarily disposed of. Friday a resolution by EDMUNDS, providing that nothing but the appropriation bills shall be considered at this session was tabled. There is no significance in this action at all, as it only indicates that the Democrats do not propose to have a line of policy mapped out for them by Republicans. Senator SAULSBURY created merriment by stating he would be glad to see his friends on the other side submit to their minority position with more resignation. The Democrats were responsible for their action, and they proposed to shape it without dictation. ST. JEROME EDMUNDS fails to appreciate he is deposed from leadership with a majority at his back. Experience will teach him and others the virtue of resignation to the inevitable, especially as that inevitable is for the good of the whole country.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY FIXED.

The Joint Committee of the Senate and House, appointed by the Democratic caucuses of the two bodies, to consider the order of legislative business for the present session, held an important meeting on Saturday, and reached important results. Judge THURMAN is Chairman of the Senate Committee and General CHALMERS of Mississippi, of the House Committee.

The Committee decided, in the first place, that the repealing clauses of the Federal election law, test oaths, and authorization of troops at the polls, should be added to the appropriation bills, as they were by the House at the last session. One reason urged for this course was that it would save time, there being a general desire to close out the specified business of the extra session and adjourn. The only other business likely to be considered is a yellow fever quarantine law, which is loudly called for from the southwest.

With a desire to meet all valid and reasonable objections to the repeal of the odious parts of the election law, the joint committee, by a vote of 14 to 4, decided to modify the repealing clauses passed by the House at the last session. They propose to repeal only those sections which authorize the appointment of Chief Supervisor (this reaches DAVENPORT) and Deputy Marshals, together with the sections conferring police powers on Supervisors. This will leave the law as it stands, providing for the appointment of two Supervisors of different politics to serve in testimonial capacity at each poll, as witnesses of the reception and count of votes.

A strong committee was appointed to formulate the decision of the caucus, that it may be offered as an amendment to the appropriation bills, and was also authorized to present such additional provisions as they may deem necessary to secure free and fair elections. Of course it is understood that the repeal of the test oath for jurors and the authorization of troops at the polls will be insisted on.

Mr. HAYES, according to current reports at Washington, has indicated that he will approve such legislation on these questions as the caucus has determined on, so we judge that there is little, if any prospect of a collision between Congress and the Executive. The policy suggested puts the Democracy on impregnable ground. No reasonable or conscientous Republican can object to the modifications of the law proposed, for they will prevent its being used as an instrument of fraud and intimidation, and retain all that is valuable to prevent fraud now on the statute.

IRISH COLONIZATION.

While there are many exceptions, it is an undoubted fact that the vast bulk of the Irish immigrants have remained in the cities, where their very best qualities of heart, their generosity, hospitality, spendthrift habits, and love of good cheer have exposed them to temptations and excesses which they of all others could least resist. This resulted somewhat from the character of Irish immigration. The Germans and Scandinavians generally migrated in groups of families, and went directly to the new states and territories where land had been picked out for them. The Irish families to a great extent migrate singly; as a class they are poor; one member of a family comes over, and from his savings others are brought over. This has tended to keep the Irish immigrants in cities where ready employment and wages were to be had.

The recent Chicago Convention, which was participated in by representatives of the Catholic clergy and Irish organizations of the northwest, had for its object a concerted movement to draw away the Irish people from the cities and remove them to the fertile lands of the west. It seems to us a very important movement, and in its results may in time work a revolution in the character of the laboring population of the great cities.

In the State of Minnesota, through the enterprise of Bishop IRELAND, the son of an Irish immigrant, the greater part of the land in three counties has been secured, and is now peopled and cultivated by Irish families, drawn thither from the big cities. This land is sold to the settlers at cost on easy terms, in moderate tracts, in districts where the school-house and the church precede even the population. These settlements embrace now several thousand families; mills and other industries have followed the population, and several towns have been established, and the sale of liquor has been peremptorily excluded from the whole region. What has been done in Minnesota may be successfully done in Kansas, Nebraska, Dakota, and in some of the Southern States where cheap lands are plenty. We believe Irish colonies have already taken up large tracts of land in North Carolina and Tennessee.

The Chicago Convention has undertaken to establish a Board, composed of well-known and responsible laymen, resident in the Western States and Territories, whose proceedings are to be under the direction of the various prelates of the Church, and stimulate the migration of Irish families from the large cities to the lands of the West. To those willing to come, the means of reaching, of acquiring, and of possessing these lands will be extended. The offer is to help any family that is willing to lift itself from its fatal surroundings and help itself in a new home. It is not a scheme to promote pauperism. It is an offer to give willing labor an opportunity to labor for its own interests and prosperity; to place within the hands of those willing to work the means of working for their own benefit. It is worthy of all commendation.

The Chicago *Tribune*, in noticing the proceedings of the colonization Convention, says:

> It is to be regretted that this movement is not supported at the East as well as the West. There is much wealth among the Irish merchants and manufacturers of the Eastern States, who are witnesses of the deplorable effects of crowding these immigrants in the large cities, when they might be placed in the great West. Every consideration of humanity and morality, and the welfare of the descendants of these people, suggests that liberal means be supplied and earnest efforts made to transfer these unemployed laborers and their families to the broad fields where poverty is unknown, and honest labor is certain of bountiful rewards.

We have no doubt that when the colonization project is properly presented at the East, it will be favorably received and get substantial aid from Irish citizens who have the means to render assistance. Its expediency and humanity are so obvious that words need not be wasted in commending it. The thing to do is get at work at once.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Judiciary Salary bill, as it now stands, fixes the Supreme Judges at $7,000; the Philadelphia and Allegheny Judges at $5,000, and other Judges at $4,000. This is a decided improvement on the extravagant figures first proposed.

UNCLE JAKE ZIEGLER only got three votes for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate in the Democratic caucus yesterday. You see, Uncle JAKE, our gifted Senator couldn't carry STENGER and you both, besides defeating RANDALL, all at the same time.

EVANS, the Indiana Congressman who had a hand in purloining the cipher telegrams, has written a letter very abusive to Mr. POTTER. It strikes us EVANS would consult propriety and decency by keeping quiet. Let him apply to HAYES for an office in "a warmer climate."

JUDGE KELLEY, who represents the aristocratic and hard money district of Philadelphia, voted for Col. WRIGHT for Speaker, who has some very levelling ideas. Some of the Republicans who sat near KELLEY, were inclined to jeer him about his vote, but the old Judge shrugged his shoulders significantly, as much as to say, "Well, if you Republicans won't come my way we've got to part company."

THE platform of the Socialists recently adopted in Chicago contained two points that are remarkably sensible. The first is a declaration that "the health of the city is of the first importance; therefore, the city must be cleaned and kept clean." The second plank insists that the city shall "be run on a cash basis, not a dollar to be expended until it is collected." No wiser policy than that was ever adopted for the guidance of a municipal government.

THE Greenback "balance of power," that was to do such wonderful things in Congress, is sadly flattened out. It has not scored a point. At the Democratic House caucus on Thursday several of the greenbackers put in an appearance. There are fourteen of them in the House, and they will divide about equally between the two parties. This will increase the Democratic strength to 152, and of the six members to elect we will carry four, thus giving us 154 of the 293 members or a majority of 19. In the last House there were 153 Democratic Representatives.

THOUSANDS of emigrants beyond the Mississippi are shouting, "Westward ho!" As many as 3,500 arrived at the Union depot, Kansas city, during a single day last week, and set their faces towards the West. Last season they came by families, by sections, and by hundreds; but this year it is by thousands that they empty themselves from the cars at the depot, and at once take seats in the westward bound trains. The various roads had calculated upon heavy travel this season, and their anticipations have been more than verified.

IT is telegraphed to the Pittsburgh *Gazette* of yesterday from Washington, by our Senator's authorized correspondent:

> In the Democratic House caucus to-day the Wallace and Blackburn combination gained a signal victory by the deposition of Clymer from the chairmanship of the caucus, by a vote of ninety to forty-two.

As Pennsylvania has the chairmanship of the Senate caucus, it is certainly no "signal victory" that the chairmanship of the House caucus should be claimed for another State. Another thing: Mr. CLYMER was not "deposed." Each Congress selects its own agents, and Mr. CLYMER was chairman of the caucus of the last House, and his term had expired.

THE Democrats have now a remarkably efficient organization at Washington. Its power was tested in having all our members promptly on hand at the commencement of the extra session. The story of how the work was done is told elsewhere. Chairman BARNUM of Connecticut, of the National Committee, and Colonel JOHN G. THOMPSON of Ohio, seem entitled to the credit of defeating the little game that was planned to have Congress meet with Democratic absentees. They were all gathered in, some from the extremity of the continent. Governor WHITEAKER's flying trip from Oregon, related in THE POST of Monday last, was made at an cutlay of $5,000 for a special train from San Francisco to Chicago.

THE Democratic Senators in caucus yesterday nominated Colonel JOHN C. BURCH for Secretary of the Senate, Mr. WATTERSON having been unable to pull his respected progenitor through, and Senator WALLACE's failing powers being unequal to the task of promoting ex-Congressman STENGER of Chambersburg to the Secretaryship. Colonel BURCH is the scholarly editor of the Nashville *American*, one of the strongest papers of the South. The selection is an admirable one. Colonel BURCH has filled several offices of high trust in Tennessee, and was President of its Senate, Auditor of Public Accounts, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee and in other positions of importance. Colonel RICHARD J. BRIGHT of the well known Indiana family, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. He is an active politician, something in the style of Colonel THOMPSON of Ohio, who fills the same office in the House.

THE California papers are indignantly giving the lie to those who stated recently that unless the Chinese question was speedily settled, the Pacific States would secede from the Union. The *Alta Californian*, reviewing the case, asserts that although the interests of the extreme West are apart from those of the Eastern States in a great measure, as must naturally be where such distance stretches between, still the loyalty of the people to the general government never has been questioned before, and now is as unswerving as ever. It is rather a good joke on the bluster heard on the Pacific coast about secession, that a preamble and resolution is pending in the Florida Legislature, putting the State on "a war footing;" and authorizing the "tender to Mr. HAYES of 30,000 of the effective militia of the State," to be used in the "deplorable event of California persisting in its insurrectionary movement." Evidently Florida don't believe in the curative properties of secession.

THE Committee of the Directors of the Pennsylvania railroad, investigating the Nicholas Rope purchase, have reported that Vice President Smith made a grave mistake in receiving any gift from a director, and that in accepting the two bonds from Anspach he "committed an indiscretion which exposed him, however unjustly, to the charge of improper motives;" but the committee are fully satisfied that Mr. Smith had no knowledge of the character of Anspach's transaction, and that "there is nothing in his connection with the matter referred to to shake the confidence of the board in his integrity." This is about the conclusion that the interested public has already reached. The Philadelphia *Times* says: "Nobody seriously believes that Mr. Smith deliberately entered into a scheme to defraud the company, but that he had any connection with the matter at all was, at least, unfortunate, and should serve as a caution to corporation officers to exercise a prudent reserve toward directors bearing gifts."

* * *

ON February 24 the French Minister of War addressed a circular to the Military Governors of Paris and Lyons, the (civil) Governor-General of Algiers, and the General commanding the several army corps, calling their attention to the unrepealed decree of July 14, 1795, and inviting them to conform to its provisions by having the Marseilles played by all the military bands on all occasions when "*un air officiel*" is required. This is more important than it may be seen at first thought. In one of his books Victor Hugo calls Marseillaise a *flambeau*—a torch. It has certainly proved efficacious at all times in inflaming the love of liberty in French hearts, and for that cause has been dreaded by King and Emperor alike. An army through which the strains of the Marseillaise are echoing from year's end to year's end is not likely to be dragged into any reactionary plot against the republic.

* * *

IN the new Senate Pendleton is the handsomest man and most striking figure. After Mr. Pendleton, Senator Williams of Kentucky, is the most striking. Six feet high, broad chest, with a pleasant, intelligent face, he promises to be one of the notable men of Congress. Jonas, who succeeds Eustis, of Louisiana, and Vest, of Missouri, are the small men, physically, of the body. Vance of North Carolina, is one of the handsomest men of Congress. He has a bright black eye, gray hair and mustache, a fine presence and the Southern manner and speech. Houston of Alabama, is ponderous in every way. He looks the hearty, rough and ready and able man that he is universally credited with being.

* * *

THE appointment of General Francis A Walker of Connecticut, to be Superintendent of the Tenth National census has been expected as a matter of course by all who knew how thoroughly well General Walker had directed the previous census, which he made more complete and more useful than any that had preceded it. With the experience thus gained, we may expect him to make the census of 1880 a mode of completeness and accuracy. He has a better census law than we have had before, thanks to Sunset Cox.

* * *

MR. SHARON of Nevada has been a member of the United States Senate for four years, and during that time has attended the meetings of that body not more than sixty days in all. He was absent altogether from two long sessions. Nevertheless, Senator Sharon has regularly drawn his salary and mileage, as well as the $125 a session allowed him for stationery. All this is in defiance of law, which requires deductions from the pay for absence, except when the result of sickness.

The Only Way.

The only way to cure catarrh is by the use of a cleansing and healing lotion, applied to the inflamed and diseased membrane. Snuffs and fumigators, while affording temporary relief, irritate the affected parts and excite a more extended inflamation. Besides, no outward applications alone can cure catarrh. The disease originates in a vitiated state of the blood, and a thorough alterative course of treatment is necessary to remove it from the system. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has long been known as an efficient standard remedy for the disease, but, to insure a radical and permanent cure, it should be used in conjunction with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the best vegetable alterative yet discovered. The Discovery cleanses the vitiated blood, while the Catarrh Remedy allays the inflamation and heals the diseased tissues.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE wife of Minister Christiancy will follow her husband to Peru in June.

MR. BOUCICAULT will shortly act in Chicago, and afterwards will proceed to California.

THE revenue of the English Post Office from Christmas cards was last year some $100,000.

GEN. WM. GIBSON, who has been very popular as a stump speaker, in Ohio, is about to enter the Methodist Episcopal ministry.

JOSEPH MURPHY, in *Kerry Gow*, shoes a horse on the stage. He does it well, although he never worked in a blacksmith shop. He paid a San Francisco blacksmith $150 to teach him how to turn out a shoe.

IF Randall lives to the end of the Forty-Sixth Congress he will rank with Colfax and Blaine in length of service in the Speaker's chair and only be excelled by Henry Clay, who was elected six times.

IT is intimated that Zach Chandler is preparing a bill declaring Jeff Davis an outlaw and requiring him to pay full rent for the use of the quarters occupied by him in Fortress Monroe in 1865.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A SPARKLING young debater, in a flight of eloquence, exclaimed: "Mr. President, the world is divided into two great classes, the learned and the unlearned, one of whom I am which."—*University Missourian.*

IN the financial condition of Louisiana the New Orleans *Times* finds "nothing to justify the cry of repudiation," and it calls for a general reduction of salaries and other State expenses, which, it asserts, are grossly extravagant.

THE new Senator, Bell, of New Hampshire, comes from a family skilled in politics. His father was Governor of the State, an uncle was Governor for four terms, and United States Senator also, and a cousin was Chief Justice of the State.

PRINCE BAUTNISKOY, a celebrated hunter, once appointed by Nicholas Grand Huntsman of Russia, has just died. He was particularly fond of stalking the roebuck, and is said to have shot 5,500 of these animals and to have preserved all their horns in a museum.

LEONARD APPLEBY, an octogenarian millionaire, died at his residence in Spottswood, N. J., on Monday evening. He was born in Middletown, Monmouth county, of poor parentage and was taught the trade of carpenter. His wealth is estimated at $2,000,000.

BY a recent order of Prince Bismarck all public works in Germany are to be executed exclusively by Germans, and with German material, except in the case of articles not produced in that country. Foreign architects are excluded from all competition.

BISHOP KEANE of the Roman Catholic diocese of Richmond, was on Monday invited by the clerk of the Virginia House of Delegates to open that body with prayer during the present week. This is the first time that an invitation of the kind has been extended by that body to a Catholic prelate.

A TRAVELING salesman for a Chicago firm established a store of his own at Berlin Heights, Ohio, and left it in charge of his wife and a clerk. On returning from a long trip he found that the clerk had sold all the goods and fled with the money. On further investigation he learned that the clerk had taken his wife, too.

EX-SENATOR MCDONALD of Arkansas represents his State as in a poor condition. "I took a fortune there," he says, "and have lost most of it. I bought plantations which were thought to be dirt cheap at $30,000, and have offered them at $10,000 apiece since and had no takers. They can't sell their lands until people with means are willing to accept the society, and that I don't believe Northern people will ever do in any numbers until there is more general intelligence.

E. C. STEDMAN, the poet, recently received a letter from a rich lady, asking him to write for her a commemorative poem on the occasion of her silver wedding, and informing him that if it suited she would not mind paying $10 for it. Mr. Stedman replied that he could not think of taking advantage of her liberality, but recommended her to communicate with Tennyson or Browning, who made a specialty of treating silver weddings in epic form, and were in the habit of composing such poems at the rate of $10 a dozen.

MESSRS. SULLIVAN and GILBERT are engaged on a new comic opera that is promised to eclipse "The Pinafore" and "The Sorcerer" in broad humor and grotesque situation. In the plot six burglars break into a house watched by six policemen and fall in love with the six nieces of the proprietor before the officers can capture them. The opera will not be published, so that stage-right in this country will be protected and American companies must negotiate for the work if they want it.

CASHIER CLARK of the National Bank of Lowell, Mich., was another rogue who hid his wickedness under religious activity. His word was regarded by the directors as sacred, and once, when an examination of his books was suggested, tears welled up in his eyes, and he seemed so hurt that the idea was never broached again. In the same meeting of the directors he inveigled them into counting three notes twice as assets, thus hiding a theft of $5,000. He was exposed after he had used up about all the bank's surplus of $30,000.

OF General Joseph E. Johnston, the Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says: "A man who received many attentions on the Democratic side and even from some Republicans, was General Joseph E. Johnston, a soldier who won the respect of every Union man who fought in the field, and whose influence for good is to-day as great among the Southern people as that of any other man. He will disappoint general expectation if he does not prove himself a useful Representative and a wise leader in his party."

MRS. MCCLURE, the bride of the Colonel and editor, is a daughter of Edward Gratz, of a prominent Hebrew family, and an ex-member of the Legislature. She is about 34 years of age, and she has, since her father's death, lived with her mother and two unmarried brothers. She is tall, and has dark hair and eyes and a fair complexion. Her culture and refinement have been recognized by the highest social circles. She was a friend of Colonel McClure's first wife, and he first met her when she visited his family in Chambersburg. Col. McClure's first wife died about two years ago. She was Miss Matilda S. Grey of Chambersburg. The Colonel is now 51 years of age.

A SERMON FOR THE SISTERS.

BY IRWIN RUSSELL.

I nebber breaks a colt afore he's old enough to trabbel;
I nebber digs my taters tell dey plenty big to grabble:
An' when you sees me risin' up to structify in meetin',
I's fust clumb up de knowledge-tree and done some apple-eatin'.

I sees some sistahs pruzint, mighty proud o' whut dey wearin',
It's well you isn't apples, now, you better be declarin'!
For when you heerd yo' markit-price, 't 'd hurt yo' little feelin's:
You wouldn't fotch a dime a peck, for all yo' fancy peelin's.

O sistahs—leetle apples (for you're r'a'lly mighty like 'em)—
I lubs de ol' time russets, dough it's suldom I kin strike 'em;
An' so I lubs you, sistahs, for yo' grace, an' not yo' graces—
I don't keer how my apple looks, but on'y how it tas'es.

Is dey a Sabbaf-scholah heah? Den let him 'form his mudder
How Jacob-in-de-Bible's boys played off upon dey brudder!
Dey sol' him to a trader—an' las' he struck de prison:
Dat comed ob Joseph's struttin' in dat streaked coat ob his'n.

My Christian frien's, dis story proobes dat eben men is human—
He'd had a dozen fancy coats, ef he'd 'a' been a 'ooman!
De cussidness ob showin' off, he foun' out all about it;
An' yit he wuz a Christian man, as good as ever shouted.

It larned him! An I bet you when he come to git his riches
Dey didn't go for stylish coats or Philadelphy breeches;
He didn't was'e his money when experunce taught him better,
But went aroun' a-lookin' like he's waitin' for a letter!

Now, sistahs, wont you copy him? Say, wont you take a lesson,
An' min' dis sollum wahnin' 'bout de sin ob fancy dressin'?
How much yo' spen' upon yo'se'f! I wish you might remember
Yo' preacher ain't been paid a cent sence somewhar in November.

I better close. I seee some gals dis sahmon's kinder hittin'
A-whisperin', an' 'sturbin' all dat's near whar dey's a-sittin'
To look at dem, an' listen at dey onrespec'tful jabber.
It turns de milk ob human kineness mighty nigh to clabber!

A-A-A-MEN!

"Bric-a-Brac." *Scribner for April.*

WEDDINGS IN GERMANY.

How Quickly and Curiously Engagements are Made.

And how the Parents of the Bride do the Match-Making.

[Correspondence Albany Argus.]

HANOVER, February 25.—I was reading an account of a brilliant wedding at home to a friend here, when she surprised me by saying: "But, my dear, that could not be done here, such a display and such publicity scarcely belong to royalty." People here have to be very careful to avoid any extravagance or luxury on account of the Socialists. A gentleman who is very wealthy, and has large factories and property, gave up his horses a short time since to quiet the feeling of hatred toward him by the very men he employed—when he gives entertainments the windows are tightly closed, and his wife and daughters dress very plainly on the street. This fear is really felt by all those who are wealthy, and it is really unsafe to show one's luxuries to the eyes of the people. A richly dressed lady in Berlin not long since was jostled against roughly by two men, one of whom said, "Spoil her fine clothes; we need bread." Will Bismarck subdue or aggravate this communistic feeling? That one is under military rule is plainly felt here, but whether this system of suppression will better affairs remains to be seen.

THE MILITARY AND ITS INFLUENCE.

Everything regulates itself here in Prussia by the army, except the sun, moon and weather. Take a glympse at the school system. Every one must be educated by the army standard, be he prince or peasant. If children are not sent to school the parents are liable to imprisonment. When the course is finished the sons must serve three years as common soldiers; this is for the poorer class, though not for free schools. For the higher classes there are higher schools, where the standard of education is very thorough. The student must pass a military examination and be proficient in two of the four languages, French, English, Latin and Greek, mathematics, history and, above all, geography. "We want no ignorant soldiers," says Prussia, "the trouble with the French was that her soldiers did not know this country, while ours knew every bridge from Berlin to Paris;" and now the Prussian system of school and army has been adopted in France and Russia. Then after this examination they must serve one year in the army and, besides pay the Government for that honor.

THEY ARE ALL TREATED ALIKE.

No partiality is shown and the sons of the crown prince are subject to the same discipline. By the way, they were at school in Frankfort and boording with their teacher. The crown prince surprised them one day, and found them eating bread with caviaire. "What is this," said he, "this is a luxury they cannot have, take it away and never let them have it again; I forbid anything of the kind." The son of a rich banker here thought he would chose for his one year's service, cavalry; bought his horse and imagined he would have an easy time. To his horror, he found that he was ordered up at 4 o'clock in the morning to groom it. His expenses for the year were nearly $2,000, for these "freiwilliger" must pay their own expenses. So much for military rule.

THE SERVANTS AND THE POLICE.

The servants are under the surveilance of the police, they are registered, have a book, that must be seen by the police when they go to a place and if any one gives them a better recommendation than they deserve he is liable to arrest. Bismarck says, "no convents, no bishops, no independent church government, not a teacher or a priest shall teach, though he came from Rome, unless the Government judge him competent. No 'doctor' or 'colonel' from the land of the free can use his title unle ss he can show a certificate that he really is such." The officers here are fine looking men, mostly belonging to the nob ility, splendidly educated and strict disciplinarians. An officer seen drunk in the street is dismissed from the service, also for debts.

A SAD AFFAIR IN BERLIN RECENTLY.

An officer, no matter under what circumstances, must never part with his sword; it is an irreparable disgrace. A young officer coming home late and rather intoxicated got into some quarrel on the street, and his sword was taken from him. The next day he shot himself. No officer can marry without first depositing $10,000 with his regiment, so that in no case is the army liable for his support. The interest of this he receives while living, and at his death it goes to his heirs.

MARRIAGES IN GERMANY.

Speaking of marriages I must tell you about engagements; they are so entirely business arrangements that they seem queer. For instance, a young gentleman looks around among the young ladies until he finds one whom he knows will have a good dot. He goes to the father and asks him for his daughter. If the parti is considered a good one he is accepted: then the daughter is called in, and told that she is to marry this gentleman. Say the engagement takes place at 2 o'clock—the servant is sent out immediately to acquaint the news—and this is the way he announces the fact. "Mr. and Mrs. —— compliments and they wish to inform you that their daughter Elsa—was engaged to Herr Agust——at 2 o'clock this afternoon." Then the relatives and intimate friends go immediately to the house and congratulate the young brautpaar who stand in the center of the saloon arm in arm. I asked a young lady recently engaged if she was very happy and if she didn't feel as if her fiance was a stranger to her "Oh, no," she said, "papa knew him a long time, and I saw him once at a ball, but I never spoke to him until yesterday. Oh, yes, I am very happy, but it was a great surprise to me—I did not think I should be engaged so young." And now she can go out to the theater, and walking with him, and they are feted and invited to parties and dinners, to the envy of younger sisters, who long for like emancipation. For a gentleman to walk in the streets here with a young lady unless thay were engaged would be almost a crime. I talked against the system of these business engagements and am met with the reply: "Where do you find happier and more devoted marriages than in Germany; we don't have the divorces that America is celebrated for, and why shouldn't a parent know better than the child what is for its good?" I am mute, for the facts are all true, and yet when one is convinced against his will he keeps his thoughts to himself.

A WARNING,

To Those Contemplating a Westward Move This Spring.

[Cincinnati Enquirer.]

An awful trap is being set for credulous emigrants. Thousands of these emigrants are settling west of the rain-belt, and they don't know it. They are going out too far on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Kansas Pacific, the Union Pacific, and the Northern Pacific railroads.

"Where is the drought-line?" asks the reader.

"Draw a line from Austin, Tex., to Bismarck, D. T., on the Northern Pacific, and all west of that line is the drought country. Five years out of eight, crops will entirely fail west of this line. Last year was an exception to the rule; and this is why so many emigrants are venturing too far West this year. The land-sharks are deceiving them, and are pushing a vast army of emigrants into a famine region."

"What makes this region west of the Hundredth Parallel a desert-region?"

"Because it rains just as much water as there is water evaporated each year. If it rained more water than is evaporated, it would run down into the ocean, and the land would soon be covered with water. Rains run to the ocean in rivers, and the air evaporates the water of the ocean and carries it inland. Clouds form rainfalls, and back goes the water on to the earth, then into the ocean again. Now, before the air from the Gulf or ocean reaches Bismarck, or the middle of Nebraska or Kansas, this wet air which started from the ocean becomes dry. There is no water in it; the water has all fallen out of it in rain, and it has run back to the sea."

"But why is San Antonio subject to drought when it is so close to the Gulf?"

"Because the air of San Antonio, on the Staked Plains in Texas and in Arizona, comes up through Mexico. It is dry before it starts. It does not come from the Gulf. Mexico is hot. A perpetual current of hot, dry air blows over Mexico, and fans Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Colorado with atmosphere as dry as wind from the Desert of Sahara. This dry air-current, blowing up from Mexico and Arizona, strikes the high mountains in Colorado. Here, in the centre of the Continent, within seventy-five miles of Pike's Peak, are the source of the Red, Colorado, Rio Grande, Arkansas and Missouri rivers. This is the backbone of North America. The high, cold peaks condense any moisture that there might be in the air coming up from the South, and makes it into snow. Then this cold, dry air passes on up the centre of the Continent, making a perpetual desert. It prevents any damp air from coming east of the One Hundredth Parallel. When we reach the Northern Pacific and Manitoba, another current of wind—a damp current—blows from the Pacific Ocean. There is no desert there, where the Pacific wind heads off the wind from Mexico.

"Now, I say, thousands of innocent emigrants have taken up farms during the last year west of the rain-parallel. Of course they will be ruined, and you will see them coming back broken-hearted and discouraged."

"Will it always be a desert west of the One-Hundredth Parallel?"

"Yes, until the Almighty changes the course of the winds, takes down the mountain-peaks, and stops the clouds from raining all their water out in the East before they get to the desert."

ELI PERKINS.

Home Rebuke of Hoar's Demagogism.

[Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Ind.)

Consider the situation. Mr. Hoar had singled out Jeff Davis as "the representative man" of the Confederacy, for which many of his colleagues in the Senate, nay, one of the Cabinet ministers of the government, had fought. What attitude would he have had these men take? Could they honorably see this odium put on one man as representative of their common crime and not protest as men of honor? Would any other course have been manly or decent? We know not what dictates of honor guide the author of the above proposition, but we confess that Mr. Hoar's proposition put every Southern man in that body who had participated in the rebellion under Jeff Davis on his honor to stand by the record of that man. Mr. Hoar knew it would have that inexorable effect and it was the unspeakable cunning of a partisan demagogue to stir sectional passion and enkindle anew expiring hates by a device so contemptible.

Out of Tune.

[Philadelphia Times.]

The action of the Democratic Congressional caucus has thrown all the organs out of tune. They had themselves keyed up to sing in chorus of the mastery of the Confederate Brigadiers, but with a war Democrat selected for Speaker, and a Union soldier, from the South taken as Clerk, the prepared music is all out of season, and what are the organs to do?

W. P. CLARKE, Esq., 920 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I have used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup and found it to be the best remedy I ever tried."

FEATURES OF DECORATIVE ART.

"Child, child, pray what disturbs thy lineaments wild?"
"Culture artistic, at great expense,
Has twisted all my lineaments."

"Nose, nose, and who gave thee that up-turned nose?"
"Studying high art and picture shows,
And that gave me my up-turned nose."

"Eyes, eyes, and what gave thee those great round eyes?"
"Palissy platters of monstrous size,
And they gave me my wide round eyes."

"Hair, hair, and what gave thee thy bristling hair?"
"Cloisonne plaques and Kaga ware,
These all erected my bristling hair?"

"Face, face, and what doth knit thy frowning face?"
"Tapestry, broidery, rugs and lace,
All these have woven the frown on my face."

"Smile, smile, and what gave thee that guileless smile?"
"Broken mosaic, antique tile,
'Tis these elicit my guileless smile."

"Ears, ears, and what gave thee thy very long ears."
"Picking up critical arrows and spears
Has turned to quivers both my ears."

"Brain, brain, and who gave thee thy giant brain?"
"Culture artistic, 'tis very plain,
Has given me this gigantic brain."

Lizzie W. Champney in Scribner.

ARABS OF THE DESERT.

The Laws and Morals of the Wandering Bedouins.

(From the Hartford Courant.)

The study of the Bedouin life made by Lady Blunt and her husband in the volume on the Euphrates tribes is a very interesting one, because it gives us possibilities of a state of society without religion and without the usual basis which we regard as indispensable to any order or morality. Of course in a complex civilization the simple organization common to the Bedouins would be only anarchy, for the extreme individual freedom they enjoy would lead all to disorder.

The two great divisions of the Bedouins, the Shammer and the Anazeh, who occupy the region (roughly stated) between Syria and Persia, number about 150,000. They are entirely pastoral and nomadic, moving constantly from place to place with the seasons and holding intercourse with the towns for exchange of products only about once a year. They live wholly in the open country and never, except in extremely dry years, approach the Euphrates.

The Bedouin is essentially humane; he does not boast of killing a man in war; his wars are not very bloody, being undertaken for plunder rather than the destruction of human life, and murder among the tribes is almost unknown. Truth, except about the breed of his mares, he does not regard, but he is as a rule honest; that is, he is not a thief, and can be perfectly trusted with money or property, but it is desert law to plunder in the desert from any alien or traveler. The Bedouin respects law; that is, their own law. Substantial justice between persons is nowhere more certain; the poor man is never wronged because he is poor; cases of law are fairly disposed of by the sheykh or a jury without respect of persons, and public opinion always enforces the decisions without further process; if the offender will not respond he is turned out of the tribe. Murder may be avenged by the family of the slain, death for death, but it may be compounded by the payment of about fifty camels—some $1,200 for each death. The chief weakness of the Bedouin is his love of money, but he is not clever commercially and hates buying and selling.

Hospitality is not merely a duty of divine ordinance; but a sort of primary instinct. A stranger is welcome to go to any tent and stay as long as it suits him; an enemy is safe if he first touches the tent rope and puts himself in the power of his entertainer. Pay for food and lodging is never accepted by the Arabs of pure blood, but it is probable that there is some way of giving the hint to go to a guest who has stayed long enough. A poor man is received by a sheykh the same as a rich man. The Bedouins are hot-tempered, but have excellent control of themselves, and it is seldom that a quarrel goes to high words or that a knife is drawn. Sobriety is universal. They look upon fermented liquors as disgraceful, and drink nothing more stimulating than lebben, or sour milk.

The young men are often good looking, with bright eyes, a pleasant smile and very white teeth; but the habit of frowning to protect the eyes from the sun gives at length a fierce expression to the face. The Bedouin Arab of pure blood is seldom above five feet six inches in height, spare and sinewy and long limbed for his size. They despise a fleshy man. They can and do endure great hardships, but they are not long lived, growing old at forty and seldom reaching sixty. Exposure, irregular and poor food will account for this; but it is singular that with a desert life and the habit of looking long distances they should be shorter sighted than Europeans. The women are taller in proportion than the men, and the older ones are sometimes fat; the young girls are often pretty in a wild, picturesque way, and always have cheerful and good-natured faces. They are hard-working and hard-worked, doing all the camp work, fetching wood and drawing water, milking the camels and cooking the dinners. They live apart from the men but are not shut up or placed in any restraint. In mental qualities they are below the men and the range of their ideas is very limited. Marriage is free and divorce easy, but conjugal faithfulness is rarely broken and always punished and open immorality is practically unknown. One reason for this may be that they all live *en evidence*, all together in open tents and everybody knows what everybody else does. Intrigue is impossible.

Morality is not deduced from divine laws, but is accepted as the natural order—right and wrong are settled by custom. "That they have, however, very strong principles of right and wrong," says Mr. Blunt, "is evidence on the face of it, as is the support given to morality by public opinion. No man in the desert admires or approves the evil-doer, even if he be successful. The shame clings to him still in spite of his power or his wealth. Courage, hospitality, generosity, justice—these are virtues which always command respect in the desert; and although lying and thieving, under certain restrictions, carry with them no penalty in public reprobation, other crimes which we in our laxity tolerate are not forgiven so easily. Breach of trust and dishonesty, so universal in modern Europe, and so little condemned there, are considered by the Bedouins as pre-eminently shameful. I do not think, incredible as it may sound to English ears, that the Bedouin exists, who if trusted with money by a friend, would misemploy it." Some of the tribes, like the Agheyl, are proverbial for their unimpeachable honesty. The thieves generally hang together in small tribes apart from the rest. There are rogues in the desert, "but honesty is not, as in modern Europe, the rule, it is the very rare exception." And yet these people have no religious book, no religious observances, no belief in a future life and no belief in God except that "God exists"—that is no sense of their relation to him. It is worth the while of Christian people who have so much divine aid to a good life, to inquire why in some important matters of practice they fail where these wild tribes succeed.

Another curious fact is that absolute individual liberty is the basis of the whole Bedouin system; the individual owes no duty to tribe or sheykh; he suffers no limitation except by his free will; he can retire from the tribe without reproach—a dissatisfied minority can peacefully secede. Every man can pitch his tent where he will, is free of all control, whether of tax-gatherer or policeman, and not compelled to give his aid even in war. His position is rather that of a member of a political club than of a subject or citizen. The sheykh—the office is elective, but usually keeps in certain families—has little real power, he only represents the united will of the tribe, and he follows but does not lead public opinion. Airs of authority are not tolerated, and are seldom assumed by the sheykhs, and distinctions in dress and magnificence in arms are considered ill-bred. In principle all the members of the tribe are equal, although this equality is tempered by the prejudices of birth. Five principal families are more esteemed than others, and their distinction seems to be that these five have from all time killed a lamb for their guests. It must be remembered, however, that this democracy must of necessity at once cease if the free, roving life of these tribes ended.

Do Opossums "Play 'Possum?"

[Science News.]

In order to test this supposed habit of the opossum, I have sought out their hiding-places in several instances, and endeavored to make them "show off" in this manner. In one instance a large male opossum was captured in an ordinary box-trap, set for rabbits. On lifting the lid the animal was found to be curled up into nearly as globular a form as it was possible to assume. Being disturbed, it slowly raised its head, opened its mouth widely, but did not offer to bite, and in this position quickly awaited coming events. After some five minutes of mutual staring, the opossum closed his mouth, and slowly restored its head to a more easy position, and even closed one eye as though the other was all that was necessary to note what might occur. On being roughly handled, and given several pushes with a stick, it opened its mouth widely and protested against disturbance by a low hissing sound, but did not uncoil its body. If the animal, at this time, realized all the circumstances of its being a prisoner, it certainly did not fear death, for it made no effort to escape, which the fear of death would cause it to do, since it was in no way disabled. After waiting an hour, and seeing no sign of feigning unconsciousness, but, instead, a provoking indifference, I walked off some distance, where I could see the trap, which I left open, but be myself unnoticed by the opossum. Fully five minutes elapsed before I saw any movement on the part of the animal, and then it was a very gradual uncoiling of the body, a protracted yawn, a stretching of the limbs, and then standing up, he looked about, and very deliberately walked off. I ran toward him, when he quickened his pace, but was soon overtaken. On seizing him by the tail, he crouched down, partially coiling his body, and spread his jaws to their utmost. When I threatened violent blows about his head, (although careful not to strike him,) the animal's head slowly sank down, and the eyes closed, but this was not a feigned act. The breathing was affected, but not suppressed, the surface temperature of the body perceptibly lowered, I judged, and it was, as I believe, a fainting, not a feigning; a temporary paralyzation of the whole body, through fear, and for the time being absolute unconsciousness. Furthermore, as in fainting, a touch of cold water has the power of readily restoring the animal. I have made scores of experiments with opossums when apparently dead, and in no instance have the results varied from the above. As to the position usually assumed when the opposum is supposed to be feigning death, it is that which the animal always assumes when sleeping, and further, is that best calculated to prevent injury from blows, as the head and breast are partially protected. The opossum is superlatively lazy and positively timid, and not intelligent, when compared with the raccoon, otter, muskrat, or marmot, and I believe the supposed habit of feigning death, when captured by man, to be attributable to fear and not cunning. Surely, it is a merciful provision that destroys, without pain, all sensation in animals about to be torn in pieces.

The Bushman After the Lion.

[Chambers' Journal.]

Captain Aylwards tells a droll story f a recontre between a bushman and a ion. The narrator was acquainted with the man, and has no doubt of the story. The bushman, while a long way from his home, was met by a lion. The animal, assured that he had his victim completely in his power, began to sport and dally with him with a feline jocosity which the poor little bushman failed to appreciate. The lion would appear at a point in the road and leap back again into the jungle, to reappear a little further on. But the bushman did not lose his presence of mind, and presently hit upon a device by which he might possibly outwit his foe. This plan was suggested by the lion's own conduct. Aware that the brute was ahead of him, he dodged to the right, and feeling pretty sure of the lion's whereabouts, resorted to the course of quietly watching his movements. When the lion discovered that the man had suddenly disappeared from the path, he was a good deal perplexed. He roared with mortification, when he espied the bushman peeping at him over the grass. The bushman at once changed his position, while the lion stood irresolute in the path, following with his eye the shifting black man. In another moment the little man rustled the reeds, vanished, and showed again at another point. The great brute was first confused, and then alarmed. It evidently began to dawn upon him that he had mistaken the position of matters, and that he was the hunted party. The bushman, who clearly recognized what was passing in his enemy's mind, did not pause to let the lion recover his startled wits. He bagan to steal gradually toward the foe, who, now in a complete state of doubt and fear, fairly turned tail and decamped, leaving the plucky and ingenious little bushman master of the situation.

WHICH is the richest child in the world? Rothschild. What is the best remedy for the baby? Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, for it contains no opiates, and is innocent but effective. For sale by all Druggists.

(Written for The Pittsburgh Post.)

A MESSAGE.

O friend, whose tender, pitying love in time of deep distress,
Dawned on my darkly shadowed path, to comfort and to bless!
I miss the sunshine of thy smile, I miss the words of cheer
That charmed away the lingering pain, and checked the coming tear.
I miss the happy, hopeful mood, the earnest trusting life,
That to my own imparted stre.gth to brave the outward strife.
My spirit makes a plaintive moan, and cannot silent be,
But cries: "This is to be alone!" when thus estranged from thee.

O hated whispering of wrong, on cold suspicious breath,
That came to friendship with the chill of fast approaching death!
Love answered: "'Tis a little thing;" but unrelenting pride,
With injured look, yet haughty mien, put each fond plea aside.
Since then we walk apart as those who know each other not;
As if the record of the past were buried and forgot.
At memory of the olden trust, at mention of thy name,
I bow me to the very dust for sorrow and for shame.

And trembling fingers on this page, in burning words would write,
And give a message to the world, that it may meet thy sight;
To kindle in thy breast once more the embers smouldering low,
And wake anew the dying flame, to purer, brighter glow.
Forgive, that faith, when sorely tried, too soon to doubt gave way.
Forgive the pride that would not brook the error of a day.
Forgive the thought, tho' vague, half guessed—to pardon shall be thine;
The blame with me alone must rest—atonement shall be mine.

The hue of health is on the cheek, so pale a year ago,
And in their wonted course to-day life's quickened currents flow;
I need thee, not my griefs and pains—those vanished ills—to bear;
I need thee now, the happiness of joy and hope to share.
The tint would deepen on my cheek if thou that cheek wouldest kiss;
And lighter, gladder beat my heart to hear the voice I miss;
And clearer would the sunlight stream from yonder azure sky,
And earth to me would fairer seem, sweet friend, if thou wert nigh.

Perchance it cannot be with us as in the bygone days;
Our paths must henceforth lie apart, we tread in different ways.
We may no more together sit within the house of prayer,
Or spend another holy day with those who worship there.
Yet if thou wilt we can be friends, though time and space divide,
For hearts can love, and hands can clasp, across the ocean wide;
And shall affection speak in vain, that strongly pleads with thee,
While waves between us darker roll, and deeper than the sea.

S. C.

Beaver Falls, Pa.

FARM AND GARDEN.

SALT FOR THE FARM.—We have often declared our conviction that the use of common salt as an application to the soil is beneficial and profitable in several respects. We have endeavored to infuse this belief into the minds of others, and we feel certain that not a few farmers agree with us as to the benefits it confers. Farmers are generally slow to believe; and probably this indisposition to accept new doctrines is not reprehensible. It is well to hear readily and conclude and act slowly. As bearing upon this question, the *Rural New Yorker* refers to the following experiments tried in different localities:

Last spring Mr. Joshua Knight, of Ogle county, Illinois, sowed thirteen barrels of salt on twenty acres seeded to wheat, and left a strip in the middle of the piece without salt. The ground on which he sowed the salt produced over eighteen bushels of good spring wheat per acre, while that on which there was no salt was hardly worth cutting—the wheat being badly shrunken, injured by rust, chinch-bugs, etc.

I consider this a fair test, and it has never before been published, though I deem it of sufficient importance to report it to the Department of Agriculture. A similar experiment was tried in Iowa last spring and the result was published in the Iowa City *Republican* as follows:

"H. G. Coe, of Cedar county, tried the experiment of spreading three bushels of salt broadcast over two acres of wheatfield. The yield was forty bushels per acre, while the rest of the field gave only nine and a half bushels per acre. The straw was bright, not being injured by rust, as the wheat alongside of it was, and it stood six inches higher."

The following from the Montreal *Gazette* is apropos, as it gives the results of valuable scientific experiments of the effect of salt on wheat:

"In an interesting series of experiments recently made on the farm of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, the manure value of salt was unmistakably indicated. An acre of wheat dressed with 300 pounds of common salt yielded thirty-nine bushels of grain, with a proportionate amount of straw; while an adjoining acre, left unmanured, produced only twenty-nine bushels per acre, with straw imperfectly developed. The entire cost of the crop is not stated, but this experiment shows that the additional ten bushels resulting from the salt were produced at a cost of 30 cents each. In another case a piece of ground intended for wheat was ploughed the preceding fall, and again in May when it was sowed with salt, and afterwards ploughed before seeding. On the 1st and 2nd of September, wheat was sown at the rate of two bushels to the acre. The crop, when harvested, yielded, according to the estimate of the owner, Mr. John Park, not less than forty bushels of grain to the acre, with a luxuriant growth of straw. From these and many similar cases, the inference seems to be that salt is a specific for the wheat crop, imparting solidity to the grain and firmness to the straw. But it must not be concluded that equally good results will always follow the application of salt."

These are all interesting experiments and cannot be too carefully considered. If salt be applied to ground and no results appear, it is no argument against the benefits of salt on another piece of ground, any more than no result would be a good reason for neglecting lime altogether. Some soils, naturally have all the salt they need for the crops planted. An addition of salt to these soils would produce no good results, and would doubtless result in harm. Whether salt is needed or not cannot be determined by a chemical analysis of the soil, but must be determined by experiment. To do this it is only necessary to apply salt to a limited piece and watch the results. If salt be needed the wide difference between the salted and unsalted portions will forcibly show it.

EGGS FROM DIFFERENT BREEDS OF POULTRY.—A correspondent of the *Ohio Farmer*, says that after repeated experiments with the different varieties of fowls, and comparisons with others who have experimented in the same direction, I have concluded that the laying capabilities of the principal varieties are about as follows:

Light Brahmas and Partridge Cochins—eggs, 7 to the pound, lay 130 per annum.

Dark Brahmas—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

Black, White, and Buff Cochins—eggs, 8 to the pound, lay 125 per annum.

Plymouth Rocks—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

Houdans—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

La Fleche—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 130 per annum.

Black Spanish—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 140 per annum.

Leghorns—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 160 per annum.

Hamburgs—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 150 per annum.

Polish—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 125 per annum.

Bantams—eggs, 16 to the pound; lay 90 per annum.

I regret very much that I did not keep account of the cost of food consumed by each variety.

HOME MADE SUPERPHOSPHATE.—Superphosphate of lime is a special fertilizer which may be used profitably on more soils, and on a greater variety of crops than any other special fertilizer. Nearly all of our clay looms, as well as some lighter soils, are deficient in this element. Especially is it needed on most farms which large quantities of milk, live stock or grain, have been sold. The habit which cows and young stock often form of chewing bones, leather, or boards, is a special indication of its deficiency in the soil on which they feed. The cheapest and best way to obtain superphosphate of lime, is to purchase the materials, consisting of sulphuric acid and fine ground bone, using one carboy of about 175 lbs, 66° strength, to 500 lbs. of bone. Many newspaper men and scientific lecturers, try to discourage farmers from making it themselves, telling them that it is better to buy it of phosphate dealers, but such advice helps to enrich the fertilizer men by increasing their business, but at the expense of the farmer. There is little danger or difficulty in the manufacture of it, if due care is used in handling the acid to avoid spilling it or spattering on the clothes or flesh. It is well to wear old woolen mittens, and over-clothes which are not very valuable, so if you burn a few holes it will be but a small loss. If the acid is poured out with a steady hand, and quite slowly, it will seldom spatter. I buy the bone from a local mill, where I can see it ground, and I know it to be pure.

I prefer steamed bone to any other form in which it is ground. It is better than raw bone, because it contains less water, is more soluble, and the grease, which is not a fertilizer, but is a damage, is also removed by steaming.

In a ton of dry steamed bone we get more pounds of phosphoric acid, and if it is not steamed too long, nearly as much nitrogen as in raw bone, while bone charcoal is entirely destitute of nitrogen.

In preparing superphosphate I use a round tub, two of which I make by dividing a molasses hogshead. This tub may not be as durable as Dr. Nichols' square box lined with lead, but it works very well, and a tub will last several years if properly cared for, and after washing and soaking it may be used for scalding hogs.

I put about 150 lbs., or three-fourths of a barrel of bone in the tub, then stir in water enough to moisten it well. I then apply the acid by pouring it out carefully into an earthen pitcher, which I keep for this purpose, which holds about three quarts or ten pounds. I measure or weigh out 70 lbs. of acid and apply to the bone, stirring it with each new addition, and after making sure that it is well mixed from the bottom, I leave it until the next day, and then stir in the remaining 50 lbs. or ¼ barrel of bone, adding more water if needed to mix well; after it has stood a short time, I shovel it out on the barn floor and mix with saw dust, or fine muck or other soil, occasionally shoveling it over and crushing the lumps until it is fine. If made early in the Spring long before it is to be used, so as to give ample time to dry it, there will be no need of using a dryer like saw dust, or muck, but it may be used pure and in smaller quantities.

The best result I ever obtained from superphosphate was from a lot I made several years ago, from Darling's fine steamed bone, and used it without any dryer. I put only one-half tablespoonful of the pure dissolved bone in a hill for corn, and it went far ahead of corn planted beside it on a handful of hen manure in each hill, but I took much care to cover the phosphate with dirt before I dropped the seed, as it would surely have killed the carn if they had come in contact. It will be seen that I used 70 lbs. of acid to 200 of bone, but I apply all of the acid to three fourths of the bone at first so as to completely dissolve that much, and then mix in the remainder of the bone to take up any free acid which may be left in the mass. Probably 35 lbs. of acid to 100 of bone is not quite enough to render all of the bone immediately soluble, and if a very quick action is wanted, it works better to use more of the acid, but this gives very good results and what is not available at first will become so in time by the action of the elements in the soil. I usually apply the phosphate in the hill or drill, covering it with soil before dropping the seed. It is especially adapted to grain and root crops. But for squashes, melons and cucumber vines, hen manure or guano would be better. For corn I apply the phosphate from 200 lbs. of bone per acre, which ought, if the bone is pure, to furnish soluble phosphoric acid enough for 50 lbs. of shelled corn, and if the land is good and has a fair dressing of stable manure spread on besides the superphosphate it will give a good crop.—*J. W. Pierce, in New England Farmer.*

Hudson Bay Dog-Teams.

(Lippencott's Magazine.)

Profanity—and particularly French profanity—seems a necessary adjunct to dog-driving. It is unfortunate that, by some inscrutable dispensation of Providence, the only method of reaching a dog's reason should be through unlimited imprecation. But, speaking with the experience of many days of dog-travel and an intimate acquaintance of a score or more of dog-trains, I have never seen an attempt to reach it in any other way. I do not seek to exaggerate, but simply to present dog-driving as it really is—an inhuman thrashing and varied cursing. The cruelty with whichdogstreated cannot be excused. It is true they are often obstinate and provoking, and require severe beating, especially from a new driver, till the team is brought into subjection. But when helpless animals, undergoing severe labor in the trains, are not merely beaten on the body with heavy lashes, but systematically flogged on the head till their ears drip blood—beaten with whip handles till their jaws and noses are cut open with deep wounds—cudgeled with clubs, knelt upon and stamped upon until their howls turn into low moans of agony—punishment merges into sheer brutality. And yet such treatment is of common occurrence. As I said, the beatings from being intermittent became incessant. Many of the dogs had so exhausted themselves by violent dartings hither and hither in their endeavors to dodge the blows of the descending whip, that they had no strength left for the legitimate task of hauling the sledge. The heads of others were reduced to a swollen, pulpy mass by tremendous thrashings, while one or two had given out altogether and had been taken from the harness and abandoned on the plain. The operation of "sending a dog to Rome" had been performed more than once—a brutal operation in which the driver sinks below the level of the beast. Sending a dog to Rome is effected by simply beating him over the head with a club or heavy whip handle until he falls insensible to the ground. When he revives, with the memory of the awful blows that deprived him of consciousness fresh upon him he pulls frantically at his load. A dog is sent to Rome for various and other trivial provocations—because he shirks or will not pull, because he will not permit the driver to adjust some hitch in his harness. While he is insensible, the necessary alteration is made, and upon recovering consciousness he receives a terrible lash of the whip to set him going again.

Not a Book-Judge.

[Atlanta Correspondence Boston Journal.]

"Old Si" reports many a conversation between town and country darkeys which shows that both possess no small amount of native wit. And, apropos of negro wit and sharpness, I heard a tale the other day of a Georgia colored Trial-Justice which seemed to me worth repeating. It appears that a white Democratic lawyer was called to plead for one of his clients before this ebony Justice, and, not fancying that the negro had any mind of his own, prophesied an easy victory for himself. So, when it came his turn to plead, he sent to his library for a very large number of law-books, and, arranging them on the desk before him, began to search them and to turn down leaves in each one. When he had thus marked about two dozen fat volumes, he began his plea, and from time to time he would pick up a book and begin reading an immensely long extract. The colored Justice sat blinking, and showing evident signs of distrust of his own ability to comprehend, for half an hour, when suddenly he said: "Mas'r John, is yo—is yo gwine ter read in all dem books dat a-way?"

"Well, your Honor," answered the lawyer, blandly, "I wished to call your attention to a large number of opinions pertinent to the case."

"Mas'r John," continued the sable Trial-Justice, "pears like de mo' ye' reads outen dem books de mo' clouded like I gits in my min.' Now, Mas'r John, I reckons 'dat I better decide dis case on de equity an' justice on it. So just leaf dem books alone, *'n come on at me.*"

The lawyer did so, but, in telling the story the next day, he said: "Blank blank his equity and justice. The nigger decided the case dead against me after all."

Evidently the colored Justice was determined not to be overawed by the copious use of law-books.

THE COLUMBUS IRREGULARITY.

Another Greatly Respected Man Who Stole a Good Deal of Money.

[Columbus, Ohio, Special.]

Further investigation by W. G. Dun & Co., dry goods dealers, shows the defalcation of T. W. Alger, their confidential book-keeper and cashier, to be over $25,000. The leading member of the firm states that for a long time it has been known that the house was sustaining heavy losses, and every course was pursued to ascertain the source. Alger's social standing, and prominent position in the Church and Young Men's Christian Association, as well as his high standing in the Masonic order, screened him from all suspicion. In his confession he states that he began operations about eight years ago, and limited his pilferings to two or three dollars per day until he became actively connected with the Murphy movement and church affairs, since which time he had taken from the cash drawer $30 or $40 daily, making his books correspond. The property in his possession, valued at about $6,000, has been turned over to the firm. The senior partner assumes the full loss out of regard to the family of the young man especially for the sake of his wife, who is an adopted daugher. Mr. Dun refuses to prosecute. The financial standing of the firm is reported as unimpaired.

Divorce in High Life.

General Albert G. Lawrence obtained a decree of divorce from his wife Eva Lawrence, in the Newport, R. I., Court a few days ago. General Lawrence, who is the son of ex-Gov. Wm. Beach Lawrence, had on his staff at the battle of Antietam, a wealthy Chicagoan, Captain Kingsley. This officer was killed in the battle, and General Lawrence married the widow who is a grand-niece of General Zachary Taylor. While General Lawrence was in the Black Hills in the service of the Government, four years ago, his wife became unduly intimate with Amedee Vanden Nest, then Secretary of the Belgian Legation at Washington. There was trouble, but things quieted down and ran along smoothly until Febuary of last year, when Mrs. Lawrence deserted her husband and went to Europe to live with Nest. General Lawrence followed her to Europe, and fought a duel with Nest last summer. The duel was bloodless. Upon his return to this country the wronged husband instituted proceedings of divorce. The custody of Esther Gracie Lawrence, the child of the broken union, is given to the father.

Incidents of the Speakership Contest.

(N. Y. Sun.)

Senator Wallace, after exerting all his insidious arts and vindictive energy, was not able to influence a single vote in his own delegation. In refusing to attend the caucus of the Pennsylvania members, Hendrick B. Wright had the delusion that the Greenbackers might be able to make a combination in his favor which would result in the Speakership. But Wallace had no control of any kind over Wright's action, and he was, therefore, wholly powerless in the delegation which he openly claimed to carry in his breeches pocket, and to be able to transfer to Mr. Blackburn. If he contracted, as is alleged, to make a Speaker by a bargain to hand over these votes, and thus to aid an intrigue for the Presidency, the goods have not been delivered, and the parties of the second part have good ground for resisting fulfilment of their obligation.

You Can Be Happy

If you will stop all of your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm always, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expenses. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.
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Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS
JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 29, 1879

NEXT YEAR'S BATTLE.

The interviews of the Philadelphia *Times* correspondent with members of the Legislature on the Presidential question, are merely a recital of admitted facts. While some of the political leaders of the State are opposed to Governor TILDEN's renomination, the mass of the party, with remarkable unanimity, favor the ticket of 1876 over again; and if we desired to play the role of prophet, we should say that will be the outcome of the Democratic National Convention, and before it meets there will be no formidable opposition in the party to the renomination of TILDEN and HENDRICKS. The TILDEN revival, it is interesting to observe, commenced with the unorganized masses of the party and has gradually worked its way up to the politicians who assume to control public sentiment, but in this case must follow it. The earnestness of the people on this subject is a happy augury for a brilliant and successful campaign. They will renew the battle precisely where they laid down their arms in November, 1876. The organization will be effective from the start, and that's a great point in a national campaign. The fight will be commenced with the same enthusiasm that prevailed at the very climax of the last campaign, with the added certainty of a successful issue, and the impelling force, animating every heart, that the great wrong of "fraud first triumphant in American history" must be righted.

GOLDEN RULE IN POLITICS.

Referring to the conclusions reached by the Democratic caucus on the Federal election law, in doing away with the partizan Marshals, the *Dispatch* says:

> This concession is all that is asked by fair-minded Republicans. Other portions of the Federal election laws may be abused for partizan interests. If they are necessary during the period of repression following war, they are now mainly instruments in the hands of the dominant party, with which the unscrupulous may do violence to individual right. They may be used by Republicans this year, they may be employed by Democrats next. All such inventions are likely to return to plague their inventors. For this reason, if for no other, the Republicans in Congress should not object to the repeal of these laws, and if the President has concluded to sign the bills containing such repeal he is to be commended for his decision. The machinery for securing honest elections is ample without these laws. The usual election boards of mixed politics, with supervisors from opposing parties, if citizens ask for their appointment, should furnish all requisite safeguards against fraud. Citizens must themselves look to the polls. Honest voters of both parties in every polling precinct should always form a natural and informal vigilance committee to see that no abuse of the franchise is permitted.

This is a fair statement of the case. In 1875, according to the report of the Attorney General, there were 12,000 Deputy Marshals appointed for service at the Presidential election. They constituted a remarkably strong electioneering force, costing the tax payers $200,000. They were all Republicans, except a few weak-backed Democrats seduced by the fifty dollars pay, to work against their party. Now, we submit to any candid Republican, if a law that permits this is either decent or honorable. If the power of appointing these 12,000 Deputies was in Democratic hands, as it is in Republican, would they not hold their party outraged by its exercise? Remember the golden rule.

AN INTERESTING DEBATE.

The debate in the Senate on Monday last, on the election of the new officers of that body, was one of unusual interest, and had hardly justice done it in the telegraphic reports. For eighteen years past, when the Republican majority in the Senate has seen fit to elect a new officer of that body, the Democratic Senators have sat by and witnessed the performance without uttering a word. It was supposed that the minority would at least have similar grace when the order of things was reversed. To the surprise of the spectators, and the gallery was full of them, it took four hours to do what need not have consumed over fifteen minutes. The nomination of Democratic officers had the same effect upon the Republicans that a red petticoat has upon a turkey gobbler. The venerable fossils, ANTHONY and HAMLIN, led off in pathetic appeals on behalf of the Republican officials, particularly for GORHAM, the Secretary of the Senate. Senator BAYARD assured his friends on the other side there was to be "no slaughter of the innocents," and the majority only desired that the offices held so many years by the Republicans should be filled by gentlemen politically in accord with them.

The surprise of the debate, however, was CONKLING's plea for civil service reform, for he of all others has represented the spoils system in all its intolerance; yet he had the cheek to declare:

> The usage and propriety of the Senate had decided that these places ought not to put up in a political raffle and made rewards for party service, but that those who held them should be allowed to retain them on their merits. This was to be reversed. Able and conscientious officers, proficent in all their duties, were to be removed at the behest of party cupidity, that the offices might be subject to the voracity and hunger of those that were supposed to be entitled to reward. He expressed his regret that men of long experience and meritorious reputation should be thus displaced.

Senator BECK of Kentucky plucked the truth from the veil of fine words showered on the Senate by CONKLING, by reading circulars sent out to office-holders by GORHAM, the Secretary of the Senate, as the head of the Republican committee, levying assessments on all officials. He demonstrated that CONKLING's fight for GORHAM was merely to retain in a $5,000 a year place, a zealous and efficient party worker. The Senator said:

> He was willing that Mr. Gorham should remain Secretary of the Republican National Executive Committees, but was unwilling to put the people's money into his pocket, with which to carry on a partizan campaign. When he (Mr. Beck) was obliged to vote for one man rather than another, he should vote in such a way that the Republicans should furnish their own means to their own Secretary to carry on their campaign. Mr. Beck read a circular dated May 27, 1878, during the session of the Senate, dated "Washington, D. C., Headquarters Congressional Committee, 1,319 F. street, N. W.," to the effect that the aforesaid Committee, charged with laboring for the success of the Republican cause in the coming campaign for the election of members of Congress, called in confidence on the recipient for a voluntary contribution, assuring him that no objection will be made in official quarters to such contribution. The circular says that it is almost certain that the next Senate will be Democratic, and asserts that foremost among the schemes of that party is the intention to attempt the revolutionary expulsion from his office of the President. It is signed, "Sidney A. Austin, by order of the Committee: George C. Gorham, Secretary."

The discussion then took a new turn. The rewards paid the visiting statesmen by Mr. HAYES were talked over, and the charge by GORHAM, in his circular levying assessments, that the Democrats proposed ousting Mr. HAYES by revolutionary means. Mr. EATON of Connecticut, said:

> I have not any very high respect for the man that occupies the Presidential chair. I think he is there through fraud: that he has no business there; that a majority of 300,000 freemen of this country say he has no business there. But when the Secretary of this committee and the Senate says that foremost among their schemes the opposition already announce their intention to attempt the revolutionary expulsion of the "President from his office," I, as a Democrat, deny it as false. No body of men, respectable either in numbers or intellect, ever announced such a policy. Therefore, even were it not right, and proper for other reasons to make this change, I would advise a change in the Secretaryship of the Senate because of this issue.

Mr. BLAINE saw his opportunity here, and made the statement that the POTTER Committee was organized to secure evidence to remove the President. This raised a question of fact and the assertion of BLAINE was pretty well riddled by reference to the resolutions of the House and of Democratic State Conventions in Pennsylvania, Ohio and elsewhere, North and South, that there was no intention to proceed against HAYES' title; but,

> Mr. Blaine said there were still echoing in his ears the words of the Senator from Connecticut (Eaton) himself, denouncing the title of the President to his office.
>
> Mr. Eaton—I say so now.
>
> Mr. Blaine—Then is not the Senator denouncing the Republican party, that is answerable for the situation?
>
> Mr. Eaton—I do, but a great many of the Republicans feel as I do about it. The best of them agree with me that the man at the White House has no legal title to his place as President of the United States. * * * His own belief was that 300,000 majority of the people were defrauded out of the result of an honest election for President. The gentleman states that the Potter Committee was organized to hunt for evidence of that fraud. Dare he say that if such evidence was found Mr. Hayes ought not to be removed?

But BLAINE was not answering questions. Then BEN HILL of Georgia, came to the front, and spiked BLAINE's guns by showing that the Electoral Commission bill, under which Mr. HAYES got his title, contained

> A clause which provided that nothing contained in the bill should prevent questioning the legal title of the de facto President in the Courts. There was a clear intention to reopen the question and have it investigated. Lawyers of both political parties held that it was proper to reopen the case in court and have it decided upon its merits. The speaker's own judgment was that the decision of the Commission was final and conclusive. But better lawyers than himself believed otherwise. If it was revolutionary to bring a case before a court to have it legally tried, he did not understand the meaning of the word. It was a remarkable circumstance that as soon as the Electoral Commission had decided in favor of Hayes, and when there was some talk of bringing the case before the courts, as provided for in the bill, that the Republicans should have begun to howl about revolution.

HILL and BLAINE then cross questioned each other about the character of the House proceedings in ordering the POTTER investigation. BLAINE claimed that the action of the House was revolutionary. HILL denied that. "Do you say that ordering an investigation by the appointment of a Committee is revolutionary?" asked HILL. "I affirm that the attempt made to disturb the President's title by the appointment of the Committee was revolutionary," BLAINE replied.

Mr. HILL repeated his question three times. BLAINE dodged it every time.

"If the appointment of the POTTER Committee was revolutionary, I suppose the appointment of the BLAINE Southern Outrage Committee was also revolutionary," says HILL.

"No, sir," retorted BLAINE, "we wanted to expose election frauds in the South."

"Exactly," responded HILL. "We wanted to find out who stole the Presidency."

BLAINE then sat down; and the Republican Senators having aired their sentiments about the inherent right of the Republicans to hold all the offices, the Senate in a very quiet manner elected its new Democratic officials and the r-e-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n was consummated.

RATHER humiliating, we think, to the Republican party, were the groans of the minority Senators on Monday, because the Democrats perfected the organization of the Senate, by selecting officials of their own political faith. The Republicans cling to every scrap of office like hungry canines to a lean bone. To see CONKLING, who is the champion of the spoils system when it comes to turning out Democrats, airing his pretensions and eloquence to keep in a lot of party barnacles is rather humiliating to any fair minded partizan who expects to take his share of the kicks as well as coppers of political life. The Democratic candidates selected for the various places were capable and in all respects unobjectionable. GORHAM, the retired Secretary, was one of the most bitter partizans at the capital. For eighteen years the Republicans have controlled the Senate, and in all that time we doubt if they assented to the appointment of a single Democrat to any place about the chamber. They have acted on the principle the offices belong to the Saints and *we* are the Saints. Their rapacity has been a reproach to the Government. And the strangest part of it is that they now seem unable to realize their power has ended.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

TAMMANY HALL has come out with a blast against TILDEN. Decidedly the Governor is in luck.

PRESIDENT WHITE of Cornell University, one of GRANT's diplomats to purchase San Domingo, has been appointed Minister to Germany.

THERE is a "looking forward" at Albany, the New York *Sun* says, to HORATIO SEYMOUR as a Democratic candidate for Governor this fall.

WE hear from Harrisburg that the riot damage bill has been seriously hurt in the Legislature, by the appearance as advocates of it, of notorious lobyists from Philadelphia.

"DON'T play the baby," said EATON of Connecticut, to CONKLING on Tuesday; "the party that holds 100,000 offices ought not to complain because it loses five of them." But the Republican Senators would whimper.

GREAT apprehension exists lest a pardon should be granted to poor old JEFF DAVIS, and that he will stalk into the United States Senate in the place of the present colored representative. Well, if JEFF ever gets back to the Senate he will not be in such a hurry to leave as he once was. He is very tame.

IT is not improbable Governor CURTIN may be seated in Congress, before the close of the extra session. His contest for YOCUM's seat is a very strong one. There are ninety-two specifications in his notice of contest, embracing wholesale allegations of fraud, bribery and forgery. Eight hundred illegal votes are charged to YOCUM in Clearfield and as many more in Centre.

ALLEGHENY county will never submit to be taxed twenty-five per cent. of the amount claimed for losses by the riot, under the bill now being discussed in the Legislature. It was put in by the authors of the bill as a measure of punishment upon this county, which can never be acknowledged, nor will it be submitted to. Rather let the whole bill fail than accept this injustice under the plea that it is the best that can be done.

RECENT votes in the French Chamber point to the removal of the sittings of the Legislature from Versailles to Paris. The Parisians offer to give bonds for good behavior by putting the police under the control of the ministry. The present arrangement by which the sittings of the National Legislature are held at Versailles is awkward enough, but not so bad as to have its tenure of power depend on the pleasure of a Paris mob.

BEARING on Mr. HAYES' threatened veto of the repeal of the Federal election laws, it is worth keeping in mind that on the 23d of March, 1874, President GRANT declared that the report that any legislation tending to inflation must run the gauntlet of his veto was wholly without foundation "and if he were a member of Congress he should consider an intimation of a veto in advance of legislation as an unbecoming threat by the Executive and should resent it."

SPEAKER RANDALL talked the sense of the Democratic heart, the other night at Washington, when he said:

> We ask but little, but the principle involved is great. We ask that all through the country the right of suffrage shall be exercised by freedom without the intervention of the army. We ask that intelligence and not ignorance shall in future prevail in the jury-box, and that all test oaths and other obnoxious distinctions shall be forever wiped out. We ask that the control now exercised by the Federal Government, under a law which permits the appointment of partisan Supervisors of election, shall and must cease, for they are only employed for the purpose of depriving citizens of their dearest right, the right of suffrage.

THE affidavits taken in regard to the election of Republican Congressmen in Cincinnati, last fall, show that Messrs. BUTTERWORTH and YOUNG, the members elect, drove a big business in personally buying up voters, paying sums ranging from five to thirty dollars, for Democrats to work for them. Then they had the assistance of nearly a hundred Deputy Marshals engaged in the same interesting occupation. It is made out in the affidavits that the Marshals protected repeaters. There was no end to the money the Republicans had. It came from the East, and undoubtedly defeated SAYLER's election.

> OUT in Indiana a gerrymander has been consummated whereby the Democrats hope to secure nine out of the thirteen Congressmen to which that Commonwealth is entitled in future elections.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

On the vote of 1876 the Democrats would elect under this new appointment, seven, and the Republicans six Congressmen. The Democratic plurality in the State over Republicans is about 15,000, so that the apportionment seems fairer than the average. The Republicans under MORTON apportioned this Democratic State so that it elected nine Republicans and four Democrats. This was the way the delegation stood elected in 1875, although TILDEN' majority over HAYES was 5,515.

The British *Agricultural Gazette*, the leading farm journal of Great Britain, is "laying itself out," in almost every number, in favor of a high protective tariff on cattle and dressed meats, so as to give the farmers a last chance to retrieve their falling fortunes, and also to save the people of England from the painful task of consuming inferior beef. Besides the danger from the cattle plague, the *Gazette* says that there is danger lest the people of Great Britain, if they continue to consume American beef, will forget what good beef is. It gives no end of diagrams to show where the choice cuts of beef come from, and how lacking in this respect is the Texas ox as compared with the plump Devonshire or the lordly Teeswater. But all the same as soon as American cattle are withdrawn from the English markets the price of beef goes up, and that is a fact which the ordinary Britisher readily grasps.

AT least one subject of general legislation will be attempted in Congress, aside from the appropriation bills, and that will be the passage of laws to circumvent "yellow jack." There is a great deal of alarm in the Southwest over the expected reappearance of the epidemic this summer, as it is believed the fever germs are still active in the localities infected last year. A rather remarkable proposition is embodied in a bill introduced by Senator HARRIS of Tennessee, from the Yellow Fever Committee. It appropriates $200,000 for the construction of a steel ship, fitted with refrigerating machinery, in accordance with the plans submitted by Professor JOHN GANGEE, which ship is to be used at New Orleans and other Southern ports for the purpose of disinfecting ships by means of artificial freezing. Experts all agree that cold destroys the germs of the terrible disease, and it is believed that artificial cold can be so rapidly produced that a 3,000 ton ship may be thoroughly disinfected within six hours.

THE Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate has decided that CHARLES H. BELL of New Hampshire, is not entitled to his seat as a member of that body. The point involved is whether a Governor of a State can appoint a United States Senator to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of a full Senatorial term. There are precedents both ways. The Senate will decide the case on its own merits, for there is no partizanship in it to prejudice the views of any Senator. One Republican, more or less, does not affect the supremacy of the majority. There are strong arguments, in no sense of the word partisan, both for and against Mr. BELL, on the merits, and it is of far more consequence that the decision should be sound and right than that it should necessarily be in his favor or adverse to him. If the weight of authority is evenly divided the desirability of having a full representation for the State should turn the scale in Mr. BELL's favor.

WE have a case of arbitrary majority rule, during Republican ascendency, near at home. During 1868 Gen. HENRY D. FOSTER of Westmoreland county, was duly elected to represent the Twenty-first district, and his election was duly certified by the Return Judges, but JOHN COVODE contested his right to the seat and was admitted by the loyal majority, simply because they had the numbers to do it. The pretext for thus depriving the people of the Twenty-first district of the services of their chosen representative, was that a number of illegal votes had been polled for Gen. FOSTER in some of the strong Democratic townships, and to make the work of admitting the defeated man complete, the entire vote of those townships was thrown out of the count. This is the way the radical managers did it, and now they set up a piteous howl because the Democratic House admits a man on a *prima facie* case certified by the Governor of his State. Let the howl go on. It may afford relief to the howlers, as they loosen their dying grasp upon the control of the Government.

IN the general appropriation bill now before the House at Harrisburg the sum of $540,000 is appropriated for the payment of the expenses of the Legislature for 1879, for the pay and mileage of members, for the pay and mileage of the clerks and other employes of both houses, for postage stamps for the members and clerks, and for postage on the *Legislative Record*. This sum of $540,000 is the outside figure. The Philadelphia *Times* shows it is a sum sufficient to cover all the pay and expenses of the members for a session of one hundred and fifty days, the utmost limit allowed. It is at the rate of $3,600 a day for every day, including the three or four days of each week when the Legislature does not sit. Nobody is ridiculous enough to suppose that it could not have done in the one hundred days of the regular session all that was required, and an adjournment in that time would save the State $180,000. Instead of doing this, however, it generally prefers to waste time discussing the reduction of the salaries of State officials, with the alleged desire of saving fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a year.

GEN. MILES, who captured Joseph, tells a *Graphic* reporter that many of the assertions made by the Nez Perce chief in his *North American Review* article are true to his own knowledge. In the General's opinion, Joseph and his tribe have been badly treated. He regards Joseph as peacefully inclined, but thinks he has had bad men around him of late years, "I'd rather trust him in my hands than trust myself with him," he says. Will there be an Indian war this year? Gen. Miles thinks not, unless Sitting Bull and his warriors swoop down from Canada, as the despatches indicate they are preparing to. In the General's judgment there are enough troops on the watch to prevent that. Sitting Bull has with him 2,000 or 3,000 men—perhaps more. He is not the most intelligent of the Indian chiefs, but he is by odds the most dangerous. Gen. Miles still believes the wild Indians can be made good citizens in time by making them amenable to the laws and treating them with absolute justice.

MR. HAYES and family will visit New York next Saturday.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Definite Action Taken on the Two Appropriation Bills.

Repeal of Federal Election Laws to be Incorporated in Them.

Abstract of the Sections of Obnoxious Laws to be Repealed or Amended.

The Question of General Legislation Not Finally Decided.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The Democratic members of the House and Senate assembled in the hall of the House this afternoon to receive and take action upon the joint report of their committees concerning the order of business for the extra session. Representative Clymer presided.

Representative Chalmers, in behalf of the House Caucus Committee, explained the character of the report and outlined the discussion which had taken place during the joint sessions of the two committees.

The adoption of the report was also advocated by Repersentative Carlisle and by Senators Saulsbury, Voorhees and Lamar, all of them being members of the committees.

Senator Bayard briefly expressed the opinion that the proper method of obtaining a repeal of the obnoxious laws aimed at by the joint committee's report would be by the passage of separate measure or measures independent of appropriation bills.

Representative Turner delivered a speech of much earnestness, insisting that the Federal election laws should be repealed totally.

Several members of the committee briefly replied. Senators Voorhees said he had himself been in favor of sweeping that law from the statute book bodily, but had yielded to the judgment of the majority of the committee, and was now of the opinion that the course recommended in regard to it is the most expedient that can be pursued under existing circumstances.

Speaker Randall took the floor and expressed the opinion that the action recommended by the joint committee, both in its general scope and details, was such as to commend itself not only to every member present, but to the country at large. He did not think it necessary to adopt a resolution binding every one present to a firm and lasting support of caucus action, for he was satisfied from his knowledge of the sentiment of the party, and from the tenor of to-day's interchange of views that there would not be a single dissenting voice or vote in the ranks of the Democracy in Congress against adhering to the action thus marked out, through whatever contest might come, until it should be crowned with success. These remarks were greeted with enthusiastic applause.

THE TWO APPROPRIATION BILLS TO BE PRESENTED TO-DAY.

After closing the debate, which occupied about two and a half hours, it was almost unanimously agreed that appropriation bills which failed of enactment at the last session of Congress, namely, the Army, and the Legislative, Executive and Judicial, should be introduced and put on their passage immediately. It was determined that the Army bill should take precedence.

Mr. Sparks was instructed to introduce that measure to-morrow, and Mr. Atkins was requested to introduce the Legislative bill.

The provisions of the Army bill will be identical with those contained in the measure as it was passed by the last Congress, including the clause which prohibits the presence of troops at the polls. The repeal of the test oath for jurors, the manner of drawing jurors, and the law governing pay as incorporated in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill of last session will be substantially the same, the exceptions being several unimportant alterations in phraseology.

It was agreed that sections Nos. 2,016-2,018 and 2,020 of the Federal election laws of the Revised Statutes and all succeeding sections, including Nos. 2,027 should be severally repealed and that section 2,017 should be amended by striking out of the first line the words "and required." Section No. 2,019 will be amended by striking out the clause relative to the canvassing of ballots. Section No. 2,028 will be amended so as to require Supervisors of Election to be a resident of the precinct in which they perform such duties. Section No. 2,031, except so much thereof as relates to the pay of Supervisors of Elections, and all sections or part of sections which authorize the appointment of Chief Supervisor of Elections, or Deputy Marshals, and all those descriptive of the power of such officers, will also be repealed.

The effect of the repeal, if enacted, will be to provide for appointment by the Courts of two Supervisors of Elections, representing two political parties in every voting precinct throughout the United States, if the request is made for the same by petition or otherwise of not less than ten citizens, voters in the precinct in which Supervisors are to act in compliance with their request.

By the repeal, Supervisors of elections are given the power to act in their capacity not only in cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, but in small towns, irrespective of population. The power of arrest now vested in the Chief Supervisor is to be abolished with that officer, and the functions and power of the two Supervisors provided for, is to be restricted to that of witnesses and challengers only.

The penal sections of the Revised Statutes, 5,505 to 5,528, which provide for the punishment of illegal voting, reported either by Supervisors, or citizens, are not to be interfered with. At the last session the repealing clauses embraced Section 2,011 and all succeeding sections including 2,208.

The program agreed to to-day leaves standing Sections 2,011 to 2,015 inclusive, and all of 2,017 and 2,019, excepting as indicated above, and is simply amendatory of Section 2,028, requiring Supervisors to be residents of the precincts in which they act. Section 5,522, which prescribes penalties for interference of Marshals, was not among the repealing clauses of the bill of last session.

GENERAL LEGISLATION.

The subject of entering into general legislation during the present session was not discussed to-day, and only referred to by the report of caucus committees which stated that they had been unable to reach any agreement whatever concerning this question, a majority of the Senate caucus being in favor of restricting the business of the extra session to appropriation bills and to the bill to prevent a re-occurrence of epidemic diseases, and the House Caucus Committee being still more strongly in favor of improving every opportunity for the transaction of general business when either House is not engaged upon the appropriation bills.

A prominent member of the caucus is authority for the statement that that subject will not be determined by caucus action, there being, in his opinion, very few members on the Democratic side who are in favor of such a course, and when the question comes before the House, he is quite positive it will be negatived by a large majority.

It is stated to-night semi-officially, that objection will be made on the Republican side of the House to-morrow if an attempt to introduce any bill is made, on the ground that such a proceeding is improper pending the appointment of an Appropriation Committee.

THE OLD WORLD.

Terrible Ravages of Famine in Upper Egypt.

Thousands of People Made Homeless by the Fire at Kyab.

GERMANY.

COUNT SCHOUVALOFF'S MISSION SUCCESSFUL.

LONDON, March 26.—A Berlin correspondent says Count Schouvaloff's mission has been successful. The mixed occupation will be carried into effect by the English, French, Italians, Austrians and Russians. It is true France, though acquiescing in the idea has not yet promised a contingent, and England is believed to be hesitating on certain points, but the proposal has been accepted by all the powers.

The West Prussian Landtad's petition against protection, especially applies to duties on coal, wood, iron and grain.

Leon Say, the French Minister of Finance, has been nominated to the first class of the order of the Crown of Prussia.

EGYPT.

A TERRIBLE FAMINE.

LONDON, March 20.—The famine in Upper Egypt causes terrible suffering. In some villages people are naked, and, like wild beasts, dig for roots. In one town the women and children fought over scraps of bread. The inland villagers are said to be starving like dogs.

INDIA.

A DISASTROUS FIRE—LOSS $2,500,000.

LONDON, March 26.—The recent fire at Kyab Further, India, which was accidental, destroyed native portion of towns. The loss is estimated at £500,000. Thousands of people are rendered homeless.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

SEVEN thousand men have risen in insurrection in Macedonia.

THE danger to the flooded district in Austro-Hungary is decreasing.

THE Czar is expected in Berlin on the Emperor's golden wedding in June.

THE Vatican has submitted proposals for the settlement of the Kul Turkaniff question, based on the advice of the German ecclesiastics of moderate views.

THE King of Burmah, since the dispatch of reinforcements of British troops, is reported having expressed a willingness to grant any concessions demanded.

THE central part of the Clumber House, near Workshop, the seat of the Duke of Newcastle, was burned yesterday with a large number of valuable pictures and books.

THE majority of the International Commission has issued a declaration stating that in consequence of difficulties created by the authorities of Eastern Roumalia, and in view of the excited state of the population, it has been found impossible to execute the stipulations of the article of the treaty of Berlin, which provides that the European Commission shall be charged, together with the Porte, with the administration of the finances of the province until the completion of the new organization. The Commission calls the attention of the European cabinets to the matter.

WALLACE AND RANDALL.

How Some of the Democratic Papers Feel About It.

[Washington Review and Examiner.]

From the Delaware to the Ohio, the true Democracy are proud of Speaker Randall's official record; and all who oppose Ring plundering and subsidy jobs desired his retention in the third office in the Government.

In failing to influence the vote of a single member from this State, Mr. Wallace must feel like the little end of nothing whittled to a very small point. We cannot recall an instance of such withering rebuke as that adminstered to the Clearfield statesman. Instead of attempting to protect him from the torrent of denunciation pouring upon him from all quarters, and begging the indignant to accept an olive branch from his powerless hand, his followers, if he has any left, should follow him to the grave dug in a struggle proposed by himself. Two or three successes, obtained through duplicity and an unenviable kind of cunning, made the hat-swinger too large for his clothes, and his nether garment gave way when he loosed the rein of his ambitious steed and spurred it for a fatal leap. Until he can reduce himself to proper proportions and provide new breeches suitable for a changed corporosity, let him retire from public observation.

[Erie Observer.]

We hoped that the reports were untrue about Senator Wallace opposing Randall for Speaker. But the correspondence of the Philadelphia *Times*, of the 15th, is conclusive that our Senator was engaged in a work that will be condemned by the honest masses of the Democracy of this State. The Democratic Congressmen from Pennsylvania voted solid for Randall, and he was nominated by a large majority in caucus, and triumphantly elected Speaker over all opposition. These facts indicate that Mr. Wallace's influence did not amount to much.

[Uniontown Democrat.]

Just why Mr. Wallace, who represents the State of Pennsylvania in the Senate of the United States, should oppose the nomination of Mr. Randall, would probably be pretty hard to determine. It must have been evident to him that it was not only the unanimous expression of the Democratic Congressmen-elect, but it was also the expression of Democrats generally throughout the State, that Randall ought to be nominated. Mr. Wallace, in the course he has pursued, has, to some extent at least, ignored the proprieties of the position to which he has been elevated by the Pennsylvania Democracy. And in arraying himself in open hostility to the nomination of a Pennsylvanian for the Speakership of the House of Representatives, he committed a great error and one which will possibly be hereafter remembered by the Democracy of this State.

WHEN YOU FEEL A COUGH or bronchial affection creeping on the lungs, take AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and cure it before it becomes incurable.

A JUDGE ASSASSINATED.

A Defendant Upon Whom He Had Rendered an Adverse Decision the Assassin.

He Surrenders Himself to the Police—Details of the Affair.

FRANKFORT, KY., March 26.—Judge J. M. Elliott of the Court of Appeals was assassinated and instantly killed on the street in front of the Capital Hotel at one o'clock to-day by Thos. Buford of Henry county. Elliott had rendered an adverse opinion to a case Buford had in court for some time. Buford loaded a double-barrel shot gun and waited for Elliott to come to dinner when he walked up and shot him through the heart without warning. Buford was arrested and is now in jail. There is great excitement and a strong feeling against him. Buford, after being arrested, acknowledged the other barrel of the gun was loaded for Judge Pryor and he would have killed him also had not some children been in the way. He is a brother of General Abe Buford of Woodford county.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 26.—A *Courier-Journal* special to-night tells the story as follows: At a quarter-past one o'clock this afternoon, in front of the ladies' entrance of the Capitol hotel, Col. Thos. Buford of Henry county, shot and killed Judge John M. Elliott, of the Court of Appeals. The weapon used was a double-barrelled shotgun, loaded with twelve buckshot, in each barrel. Judge Elliott, in company with Judge Thomas H. Hines was coming up Ann street when they were met at the steps of the side entrance of the hotel by Buford, who appeared equipped for hunting. Buford spoke first to Judge Elliott saying "Judge, I believe I will go snipe hunting. Won't you go along?" Judge Elliott replied "no." "Well then" said Buford "won't you go and take a drink." At this point Judge Hines turned away and had gone about six feet when the gun was fired and Judge Elliott fell upon the sidewalk without uttering a word. Buford looked down upon him and said, "I'm sorry." He then lifted his head, put his (Buford's) hand under it. Judge Hines turned back and tried to raise the body but life was extinct. He thought it was an accident, until Buford spoke to the Deputy Sheriff and a policeman, who came up immediately to the scene. Buford gave up his gun, saying to the policeman, "Be careful with that gun. I put twelve buckshot in it for Pryor." Submitting to arrest he was taken before Esquire Gwinn and upon a brief examination was committed to jail.

On his way to the Magistrate's office, or before he started, Buford handed a letter to the Deputy Sheriff, addressed as follows: "Whoever may get this note I ask earnestly to deliver it to the person to whom it is directed." The letter's contents were as follows:

"CAPITAL HOTEL, March 26, 1879.—Whatever may happen to me, I desire that my niece, Annie O. Wallace, shall have everything both in equity and law that belongs to me. I only ask that my body shall be laid by my sister, Mary F. Buford, whom I loved so well, and whose robbery and assassination I wish to try and avenge.

"THOMAS BUFORD."

The body of Judge Elliott was taken to a room in the Capital Hotel and a Coroner's inquest was held, and the following verdict rendered: "We, the jury, find that the dead body now before us is that of John M. Elliott of Boyd county, Kentucky, who was at the time of his death a Judge of the Court of Appeals, and residing temporarily at Frankfort, was killed and murdered in said city on the 26th inst., by being shot through the body by Thomas Buford with a double barrelled shot gun."

An Imperial Huntress.

The Empress of Austria paid a very impromptu and unceremonous visit to Maynooth College on the evening of Feburary 24 while hunting with a large meet and splendid run of "The Wards." The deer had made a detour opposite St. Mary's church, and hasting straight through the middle of the pack they seemed to contemplate a full retreat to Kilcock, but the temporary gateway created for the accomodation of the contractor of the new College Church diverted his attention, and the old janitor opening it at the hospitable moment, in darted the deer, closely followed by the hounds and the few riders, gallant remnant of a desperate ride. The college proved a sanctuary, yet it was full twenty minutes before the animal was saved from his pursuers. By this time the residue of the hunt was arriving in scattered fragments and the Empress had dismounted. The Vice-President, Very Rev. Dr. Walsh, apprised of the adventure, was presently on the spot with hospitable intent and the Empress graciously accepted the proffered hospitality.

Why Lace is so Costly.

[From the New York Graphic.]

The finest specimen of Brussels lace is so complicated as to require the labor of seven persons on one piece, and each operative is employed at distinct features of the work. The thread used is of exquisite fineness, which is spun in dark underground rooms, where it is sufficiently moist to keep the thread from separating. It is so delicate as scarcely to be seen, and the room is so arranged that all the light admitted shall fall upon the work. It is such material that renders the genuine Brussels lace so costly. On a piece of Valenciennes, not two inches wide, from two to three hundred bobbins are sometimes used; and for a larger width as many as eight hundred.

The Fellow They Lionize.

[Howard, in the Philadelphia Times.]

As Rowell and his trainer sat in a box at the Union Square theatre a gentle tap was heard. "Come in," said some one. The door opened, and Miss Sara Jewett, with a little girl, appeared. "I must," gushed the lady, "I must shake hands with Mr. Rowell on our American soil, and so must my little daughter." Rowell was nonplussed. With an effort he roused himself, extended his hand, and saying "I'm glad to see you, ma'am," relapsed into his natural taciturnity. After the party had reached the hotel, Rowell said all of a sudden: "I wonder 'oo the bloomin' 'evens that young voman vas, and vot she vanted. Vas there h'ever sich a thing, you know, h'in h'all the world be'foar?"

The New Superintendent.

(Philadelphia Times.)

Mr. Charles E. Pugh has been promoted from his position at the West Philadelphia depot to the responsible trust of General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and will make his headquarters at Altoona. He is one of the youngest of the many men of great promise developed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and certainly one of the ablest. His promotion has been solely because of his merits, and all who know him will recognize the fitness of assigning him to his new position.

The Tables Turned.

[From the Indianapolis News (Ind.)]

The stalwart Republicans are crying "revolution" because the Democrats tack on a repeal of the Supervisors' act to an appropriation bill. When the Republicans amended this act so as to apply it to all Congressional districts, and did it by attaching it to an appropriation bill, they saw no revolution in it. Evidently sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

Sumner was Spared This.

(Washington Post,)

The haughty indignation of Charles Sumner at being superseded by Simon Cameron in the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate would have been still more pronounced had Mr. Sumner foreseen the base uses to which his Committee room would come under his venerable but robust successor.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Southern Pacific Railroad and Silver Production.

A Call on the Great Head of the Agricultural Bureau.

Le Duc, and What Manner of Granger He Is.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.—To prevent resolutions of any mischievous character from being offered, the House skipped its Monday session, and the Democrats improved each shining hour by holding caucuses and looking after places for their men.

SILVER PRODUCTION.

The unlimited silver coinage theories of Alex. H. Stephens and others have created considerable talk. No one seems to be able to tell exactly how much silver there is really produced in the country. The recent discoveries along the line of Huntingdon's Southern Pacific road in Arizona threatened to rival the immense yield of the Comstock lode. The end of the track has reached, according to Saturday's dispatches, 125 miles east of Yuma on the Colorado, and is within sixty miles of Maricopa Wells. In Maricopa county very rich discoveries have been made and a new mining town—Globe City—has sprung up.

They claim for the Silver King mine in that locality that it clears $50,000 monthly, and that four tons of ore sent to San Francisco and milled by Captain Dalghren, Chief Engineer of the Nugget mine, netted $66,000. Four wagon loads of ore from this latter mine are said to have yielded $77,000.

Such is the information sent in here by the Arizona papers of the 8th inst., Phœnix *Herald* and Tuscon *Citizen*.

It does seem to one not posted in the real figures that the quantity of silver taken out of these mines, when they are rightly opened, would make it as common as iron.

AT THE AGRICULTURAL BUREAU.

There is a great pressure on the Agricultural Department for seed. Tobacco seed is most in demand. I called to see Le Duc in reference to some for a Westmoreland farmer and had a long talk with the Commissioner. I had imagined from the fun that was poked at him that he was a half fool of a fellow, more intent on drawing a good salary than on the agricultural advancement of the country. I had heard of him attending all the Presidential receptions, and I imagined he kept office in his spike tailed coat, fenced in with ceremony. But nothing of the kind. An elderly looking gentleman with a gray goatee; a suit of pepper and salt tweed; a frowsy head, and a desk perfectly littered with pens, ink stands and roots, all heaped up before him. A busy clerk sat near his elbow, and as the visitors were let in one after another, Le Duc pegged away at his work, hardly looking up as they stated their cases.

"Can't have it," "Don't know," "No appropriation, "See the chemist," "We'll send them," were some of the answers flung at the callers. I had about made up my mind that when it came my turn I would tell old Hayseed that I didn't want anything of him to-day, but he dropped on me before I had quite settled in that resolve and I was looked on to go on with my story. I made it as brief as possible, told how I had got a package of oats from there several years ago, and sent it to a man named John Haney in Westmoreland county. "What State?" snapped old Hayseed. Pennsylvania (I forgot, I thought I was in Harrisburg), and how he sowed and mowed and—and re-sowed and re-mowed and kept by itself this precious parcel of oats that now after giving it all around Derry township he still had fifteen acres of it this year, and now if the Commissioner pleased that same individual wanted upon that industrious dissemination of the precious oats, he wanted some tobacco seed. "What kind?" and "How much?" "Several kinds and a good deal," I replied. "We'll send him a package—that's more tobacco than he'll want to raise.

I thought as I represented a pretty good kind of a fellow I wouldn't let him put it up on me as I began to imagine he was doing, so I hauled down my face to its longest expression and said as mildly as I could Mr. Commissioner, how about tea?

Then he fired up. "Yes, tea. The newspapers all over the country have been laughing and laughing and laughing, and I have been here laughing, but bye and bye, when every old woman in the country begins to raise her own tea, then they'll stop laughing."

I could hardly keep my face straight to see the way he went on. He was in dead earnest, and began flinging the figures at me about imports, &c. If there is anything in the conversational line that I hate its figures. Eighteen or twenty years among election figures, which were nearly always on the wrong side of the account I think has given me a distaste for figures. So as soon as I found the least break in LeDuc's figure work, I ventured the remark that the excitement had subsided somewhat.

"Yes," said he; "but the question which now agitates the public is sugar." Then, holy Moses, more figures. "We pay," said Le Duc (pronounced Lee Duke), "one hundred millions in gold—in gold, mind you—for sugar we import. Eighty-two millions of that goes to slave labor in Cuba. Now if I can show our people how we can keep all that gold at home—for they won't take anything else, mind you, but gold—why, won't I be doing a good thing?"

"Certainly, Mr. Le Duc. What part of the country can you utilize for this sugar business?" (I was thinking of my Westmoreland constituent, and that if Mr. Le Duc had any sugar seed that would do for our latitude I would just put in for a little of it.)

"All parts," said he, lifting his hand; "clear up to the northern boundary of Maine, wherever corn will ripen. Where's the chemist?" Then he called for the scientific man one Peter Collier, and he took me to the laboratory where there were several hundred jars of sugars, beet sugar, cornstock sugar, Sorghum sugar, raw sugar and highly pulvarized sugar. I halted him on the pulvarized business till he explained it to me. This chemist has made many valuable experiments with cornstocks and Sorghum stocks and has embodied the results of his labors in a report of which but few copies were printed.

He says that good sugar can be made out of common corn with less trouble, by every farmer, than butter can be churned or cheese made. $150 will buy the fans and fixtures to make sugar enough to supply a thousand people.

He said that one and a half per cent. of the corn stalks in this country would make all the sugar that is used in the United States, viz.: The one hundred million dollars worth. That seems very remarkable. Yet he re-asserted it. Then he showed me his tables. The consumption of sugar in this country has increased from four pounds per head per annum during the revolution to thirty-nine pounds per head per annum at present.

An Illinois farmer was here the other day to take in the style of the chemist's experiments. The Illinois man said he had cut and dried one hundred acres of corn last year and he could sell it for less than the tin cost to can it, and made money on it at that. He wanted to work in the stalks. This year he would plant and cut and dry two hundred acres of corn and make sugar out of the stalks. So the sugar business is on the spread.

The chemist took off the lids of the jars and I examined the sugar, as fine looking as any I ever saw.

Going out I stopped in to see Le Duc again and he talked wheat at me.

"If I can increase the wheat yield of this country fifty millions of dollars in one year," said he, "Don't you think I would be doing well? Don't you think Congress ought to vote a million dollars for the purchase of seed?"

"But how can you increase it that way?" I asked him.

"Why, if I increase the yield one bushel to the acre, and there are fifty million acres of wheat planted, wouldn't that be it?" said he. "Then oats," he continued, "it would pay us to send to Norway every five years for enough oats to seed the whole country—the increased yield would be so much greater."

Then I asked him, rather abruptly changing the subject, why the flower seeds they send out would never come up. Le Duc—"What, never?" "Well, hardly ever," and when they did they were something else. A female relative of mine had nourished a smart weed until it was six feet high, being misled by the label that it was sweet jessamine, and that my little ones had scattered paper after paper of supposed posey seed, and not a thing ever came up but a little green plant they call "bull toads."

"Well," said Le Duc, "the people who used to run this department bought out the refuse of every old seed store in the country and then scattered them with a lavish hand, making a mockery out of the whole business. I make every man now swear that he raised the seeds himself before I buy them. There will be no more bull-toad plants sent out by this department under the labels of the Brazilian Orchids, and there will be no more smart weeds sent abroad under the impression that they are sweet Columbine."

I left old Hayseed impressed with the belief that he is trying to make the department what it should be. But he didn't give me the tobacco seed after all. He said he would send it. J. C.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The talk to-day is for a short session. The Democrats say the President has caved and the Republicans say the Democrats have caved. The latter is the correct statement. The Democrats have caved and the Supervisors will stand. They took a foolish course in the first place to insist on the repeal. Southard of Ohio, made a little capital out of it and caused the extra session and he is not here now to defend it. If they get the deputy marshals abolished it will be doing good work. The one Supervisor from each party, as the law was, sounds so fair that no good argument can be adduced against it. It worked well in all the cities but New York, and from the way they talk about it here, they constantly confound the Deputy Marshals with the Supervisors. It is understood that Schurz and Evarts favor signing the appropriation bill with these modifications on which Chandler and Logan who seem to have the President's ear, are trying to make him resist.

Representative Morg. Wise called on the President to-day.

General Coffroth of the Somerset district, took a party of Pennsylvania legislators up to see Hayes on Saturday. Gilland of Blair, Woodruff of Cambria, Noble of Bedford, and several others.

The President and Coffroth served in the same Congress together, and he made a big fuss over Alex., whilst Coffroth sloshed around just as free and easy, without a bit more ceremony than he ever uses with anybody. Coffroth is a study. Under that free and easy way of his he conceals a depth of quiet thought.

Coffroth's brothers, who went to California, were brilliant fellows. One of them was killed in a duel. When Senator Farley of California, arrived here he sought out our Coffroth and told him of his friendship with his brother on the coast. I was present in the House when Farley came over to see him and heard from the Californian the praise of the dead brother. While I am on the subject I might as well say that I have been considerably mistaken in Coffroth. I used to think he was too noisy and trimmed around too much, and I often wondered how John Ubl, a quiet, discriminating fellow could ever stick so close to Coffroth and be ever ready in State Conventions to shove him ahead. Coffroth's adherence to Furman Shephard for Judge, in the face of all bulldozing that he was then subject too first made me think he had good grit in him, for I thought he was light, but I was mistaken. He is gritty. I saw him here in the Speaker's fight and in the wrestle for subordinate places, and he is as stubborn as a mule when he once makes up his mind. I like stubborn men when they are on any side; but how ugly they do seem when against one, yet you cannot help admiring them when it is all over. His election was really the only victory we had last fall in Pennsylvania as he carried a black Republican district, the Cambria, Blair, Somerset and Bedford district against Gen. Jake Campbell who had never been beaten for anything, and who started in with 1,700 Radical majority to begin with. He is as I have already written you, Chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation for all business purposes, and will no doubt be made Chairman of one of the important committees. If his running qualities would extend all over the State as well as they do over the district, there would be no trouble of electing him Governor any time at all. He will probably go to the next State Convention and be President of it, and put himself in training for a State fight. I understand a newspaper over on the Lehigh has mentioned him as a candidate for Governor, so that I am not entitled to the right of discovery in that particular with him.

Great preparations are being made here to commence the erection of the new museum building on the Smithsonian Institute grounds, the appropriation of $500,000 having been placed to the credit of the men who are to put up the building to-day.

A GHOST STORY SPOILED.

Lieutenant Fletcher has turned up again. Some time ago, when the ill-fated "Huron" was being fitted for sea, Lieutenant Fletcher left the vessel and she sailed from the Washington Navy Yard without him. In a few hours the wires flashed the news of her wreck off Currituck Light House, with the death of all on board. In a few days after a well written story appeared in the Baltimore papers of how Lieutenant Fletcher had been warned in his sleep to quit the vessel, of how the warning had been repeated to him several times, until at last, yielding to this supernatural message, he stealthily left the noble vessel and lay hid until after she steamed away. The fatal news was then brought in to clinch the story and it was set afloat. It was, like many other supposed good items, published in THE POST at that time, and had a run all through the religious papers as another instance of the footfalls on the boundary of another world. But the hard facts in the case exploded the ghostly story. Fletcher had been on a big spree for several days, had left the vessel without orders and concocted the whole story to save himself before the public. But the red tape of the department, bound up the official documents which threw the action in its proper light. Fletcher acknowledged the story to be a made up one, and when sober he ran away, with the daughter of the woman who kept a boarding house, Mrs. Bailey in Baltimore leaving his wife a very respectable woman at home with the landlady. Fletcher is now on board the receiving ship, St. Louis at the League Island Navy Yard, Philadelphia, and if a derangement of mind is not established he will be court martialed and cashiered. Yet the "remarkable warning" of Lieutenant Fletcher may creep into the pious books, and be re-told the children for the next fifty years. J. C.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—It is now nine days since Congress assembled and they have not yet decided what to do—go ahead with general legislation or cut it short. They pass a resolution to go one way to-day and rescind it the next. The Democrats fear to make a blunder in the present condition of things, hence this caution. Carlisle of Kentucky, Atkins of Tennessee and Morrison of Illinois had a long conference this morning on what was best to be done. Carlisle, who is a man of rare good sense, took the ground that although the South was the strongest in numbures both in the Senate and House, yet they were the weakest in the triangular classification of the South, North and Northern Democrats. That they must go slow in all demands; that the least spirit of resistance, over and above that counseled by their friends North, would throw them back ten years.

From the talk of the last two or three days I think the affairs of legislation will settle down all right. But few people want to see Congress stay in session one day longer than is absolutely necessary.

According to the best make up of what the outcome may be, it is estimated that the President will sign a bill for the repeal of the test oath and one forbidding troops at the polls, but that he will not agree to the abolition of the supervisors or a total repeal of the deputy marshal law. The deputy marshals are the real Johnny Davenport mischief.

Carlisle, Atkins and Morrison agreed to-day that it would not be well to try the extreme measures first, such as menacing the President with any one of these measures on an appropriation bill first. If he should veto a reasonable bill amending the election laws in the points named, then they would still have it in their power to hitch it to an appropriation bill.

AN ELECTIONEERING DODGE.

A postmaster in South Carolina has forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury—and he has promptly given the news to the press—a $1,000 Confederate bond. The letter enclosing it says: "Enclosed please find a $1,000 bond of the Confederate States of America, issued in accordance with the third section of the Confederate Congress, February 17th, 1864. I desire to have my bond filed for redemption at some future day. I believe that a law will be passed sooner or later, making them convertible into United States bonds. This view is founded upon the fact that two-thirds of the present members of the Senate and House have been Confederate bond-holders. Such a law would produce a vast deal of conciliation among Southern people who have been made destitute by the war. My object in filing this now, is to entitle me to precedence on the day of settlement."

The above is intended as the foundation for a text among the Radical howlers, who think the cry of "pay off the rebel debt" might yet be worked with bonanza benefit. Watch if it don't bump around. Of course the thing was concocted here and sent down there to be fired off, when the cry of "Theyr'e coming in, the rebel debt fellows; theyr'e coming in a-ready."

The late John Miller, who was Chairman of the State Committee, when we elected the Legislature in 1874, used to say there was nothing too ridiculous for a "party cry." He used to tell a story about the '44 riot times in Philadelphia to illustrate it, that made the crowd laugh. Miller said that a leader in the Native American party was a little disgusted at the lack of interest some of his friends manifested on election day. Going into one of the taverns kept by an Orangeman, near Moyamensing, he saw several fellows roasting their shins at the stove. The leader looked at them for a minute, and in a wild burst of vaporing bravado he let out a curse or two and told them they were setting there hugging the stove when the whole city was wild with the news that the Pope was coming up the Delaware. The fellows bounced and spilt out of every door and left the false "alligator" standing alone. He told the story to Miller afterwards to illustrate how men are sometimes governed and moved. It was Napoleon, I believe, who said the world was governed by epithets.

BEN BUTLER'S NEW HORNET'S NEST.

Old Ben, in some of the little side speeches in the Oliver case referred irreverently to the common run of Treasury girls, of how they were put there by Congressmen, and the price they paid for their continuance. A universal cry of "I know better" comes from the vaults of the money bank. They are rushing into print and sauncing old Butler at a fearful rate. One girl asks him if a "Treasury girl" ain't as good as a poor actress (meaning Ben's wife). Another one signing herself a "Baltimore Woman" tells him that among these women so grossly insulted, are many true, noble hearted, pure and lovely women—mothers, daughters and sisters, whom adverse fortune have driven to this resource, and whose quiet, self-sacrificing labor unobtrusively performed should win the respect and not the condemnation of mankind. "Hell's own black spider," as some one of the Southern papers called Butler not long ago, will be very apt to receive further attention from these ladies.

THE EMIGRATION TO ARIZONA.

A meeting was held last night at the residence of Ex-Senator Patterson of South Carolina, to form an organization to encourage the settlement of Arizona. Patterson spoke of the climate and the minerals, and of the completion of the Southern Pacific to the southern portion of the Territory, saying there was a demand for skilled labor in the towns, and that mining could be carried on there by small parties with but little capital. I have before me Arizona papers of the 15th of this month, and whilst they speak of the rich discoveries of mines all through the lower part of the Territory, they say labor is over-crowded. It takes machinery to work silver mines, crushers and washers. A poor man may look at a forty-foot vein a long time before he can get any of it to the market. The completion of the railroad to a point near Maricopa Wells, has thrown down the barriers to that country, and every train brings in a number of prospectors from the upper part of California. "The result is," says the *Phœnix Herald* of the 8th, "we have lots of good, industrious men willing to work for their board, as many of them are now doing in this valley, where there is of course plenty to eat." (The valley referred to is Salt river valley, where excellent crops have been raised for several years, and is located northeast of Yuma.)

The member from South Carolina (ex-Senator John Patterson) speaks I guess on behalf of an increasing population, with an eye to political preferment perhaps, as it is generally conceded that Arizona will be the next Territory admitted as a State. It takes money to work a silver mine; the attraction to poor men is in making locations and disposing of them to men who have money to work them. But no greenhorn need attempt to go into that business. Prospecting for mines is as much of a business as boring for oil. J. C.

What Collector Rutan's Paper Says:

(From the Beaver Argus and Radical.)

Wallace failed to defeat Randall for Speaker, but Randall will fail to beat Wallace in the Democratic State Convention of 1880. Mark that!

Of Course.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

The only papers at the South Republican sheets take pains about quoting are the ones which do not represent the South.

Tubercle in the Lungs

Is like a moth in a blanket—it may be buried unseen, but it will gradually eat its way to the surface and make mischief, and its end, if neglected, is certain death. There is a remedy for these hidden poisons of the human constitution, which will not only neutralize them in their embryo state, but drive them out when once found. Do you want to know what it is? "Oh, yes, tell me!" Well, then, it is DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, which is the cheapest and best medicine ever compounded for all those diseases of the lungs of whatever kind. The Doctor will tell you all about it at his office and laboratory, 240 Penn avenue.

A POLITICAL FIGHT.

A Warm Time in the Senate

Blaine Charges the Appointment of the Potter Committee Revolutionary.

Hill Completely Silences Maine's Representative.

Republican Members Worsted on all Sides.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster General asking additional appropriation for the pay of the letter carriers. Also, one from the Secretary of the Interior enclosing a request from the Commissioner on Education for an appropriation of $25,640 for the payment of clerks. The communications were referred.

Mr. BECK introduced a bill providing for the settlement of accounts with certain railroad companies.

Mr. HARRIS presented a bill to prevent the introduction and spread of infectious diseases into the United States. He subsequently reported a bill on the subject, which was placed on the calendar.

On motion of Mr. McDONALD, the resolution was passed requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate the amounts of money drawn and paid Supervisors of Elections, general and special, in 1876-78, as compensation in excess of fees as allowed by law for Circuit Court Commissioners, and state the amounts expended in New York, Philadelphia and Cincinnati for the years aforesaid.

WARM POLITICAL DEBATE ON A MOTION TO ELECT OFFICERS.

Mr. WALLACE offered a resolution that the Senate now proceed to the election of a Secretary of the Senate, Chief Clerk, Executive Clerk and Sergeant-at-Arms.

A lengthy political discussion ensued which was participated in by Messrs. Anthony, Hamlin, Wallace, Conkling, Bayard, Beck, Voorhees, Blaine and Eaton.

During the debate, Mr. Beck read a circular issued during the campaign of 1878 and signed "Sydney A. Austin," by order of the Committee, George C. Gorham, Secretary.

The circular says that it is almost certain that the next Senate will be Democratic and asserts that, foremost among the schemes of that party is the intention to attempt the revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office.

Mr. EATON referred to the circular read, and asked if it was true that Democrats contemplated the ousting of the President as there stated. "Now, I have not," he said, "any very high respect for the man that occupies the Presidential chair. I think he is there through fraud; that he has no business there; that a majority of 300,000 freemen of this country say he has no business there. But when the Secretary of this Committee says that 'Foremost among their schemes the Opposition already announce their intention to attempt the revolutionary expulsion of the President from his office,' I, as a Democrat, deny it as false. No body of men, respectable either in numbers or intellect, ever announced such a policy. Therefore, even were it not right and proper for other reasons to make this change, I would advise a change in the Secretaryship of the Senate, because of this issue."

COLLOQUY BETWEEN BLAINE AND WALLACE.

Mr. BLAINE said the pretext that the Secretary was to be removed because he issued this circular might go for what it was worth. He would have to go just the same if he had never issued a circular. But the gentleman from Connecticut (Eaton) had said that Gorham stated an untruth in the circular when he said it was the design of the Democratic party to remove the President. Now, the struggle in both branches of the last Congress, which culminated in the Potter Committee, was the evidence of the sentiment in the Democratic party which justified the assertion made in that circular. The Potter Committee was organized for the purpose of obtaining, if possible, evidence on which to base proceedings to remove the President.

Mr. WALLACE—Does not the Senator know that in a week from the issuance of that circular the Democratic Convention of Pennsylvania declared that it was unwise and impolitic to make an attack upon the title of the President?

Mr. BLAINE—Why did they make that resolve if there was not some danger in the air.

Mr. WALLACE—Because that assertion was false.

Mr. BLAINE—That document had never seen the light then. It did not come out until some sneaking Federal office holder betrayed the secrets of his party and is probably now waiting in the corridors for some reward. The Senator cannot base his action in Pennsylvania on that. He went up to Harrisburg to make it certain that no such rash step should be taken by the Democratic party.

Mr. WALLACE said he would concede that there was some such agitation then, but it was also true that the assertion of the circular was that of a man who declared what was untrue, and was unsustained by any word or act of men worthy to represent the Democratic party.

Mr. BLAINE thought there was an immense exhibition of virtue after the fact. If anything was in the air at the time of the appointment of the Potter Committee, it was the conviction that it was organized to fish for testimony on which to proceed against the title of President.

Mr. KERNAN—My recollection is, that contemporaneously with the organization of that committee, the House passed a resolution that there was no intention to question the title of the President.

Mr. BLAINE—Some weeks after there came up from the country a cry of indignant protest. After business communities everywhere discountenanced such action, then the House, on motion of a Republican, did adopt such a resolution.

HAYES' TITLE.

Mr. EATON reiterated his assertion that the charge contained in the circular was baseless.

Mr. BLAINE said there were still echoing in his ears the words of the Senator from Connecticut (Eaton) himself denouncing the title of the President to his office.

Mr. EATON—I say so now.

Mr. BLAINE—Then is not the Senator denouncing the Republican party that is answerable for the resolutions.

Mr. EATON—I do, but a great many of the Republicans feel as I do about it. The best of them agree with me that the man at the White House has no legal title to his place as President of the United States.

Mr. BLAINE—I will answer the gentleman with my view of the case. It is that the President of the United States holds the office to which he was elected by as fair and as honest a vote as George Washington did, but that it took a singular departure from constitutional modes to make that vote good, and that he was not only entitled to the votes of the three Southern States which he got, but to three more Southern States which he was deprived of by bull-dozing Democrats. (Applause.)

The CHAIR—The Sergeant-at-Arms will see that the Doorkeepers take into custody any person in the galleries violating the rules.

Mr. EATON said he could make no argument upon the belief of his friend from Maine (Blaine). His own opinion was that 300,000 majority of the people were defrauded out of the result of an honest election for President. The gentleman states that the Potter Committee was organized to hunt for evidences of that fraud. Dare he say that if such evidence was found Hayes ought not to be removed.

Mr. BLAINE—The Senator, a while ago, alleged that the President held his seat by fraud. Now he does not know whether the Commission could find evidence of fraud.

Mr. EATON—I have evidence sufficient for me.

Mr. BLAINE then remarked that the decision of the Electoral Commission was final and conclusive, and was so accepted by the people, and it was an unpatriotic course on the part of the Democracy to seek to disturb that settlement. They had agreed upon a tribunal which decided against them, and it was, in his view, dishonorable to refuse compliance with the terms of that settlement.

HILL DENIES THE CHARGE IN THE CIRCULAR.

Mr. HILL (Ga.), said there was an issue of fact raised here between the Senator who had spoken, and a very material one, affecting not alone the Democratic party, but the character of our institutions. It was important that the real truth be stated upon this question. The charge of a revolutionary purpose made against the Democracy by the circular which had been read, was donounced by the Senator from Connecticut (Eaton) as false, whereupon the Senator from Maine (Blaine) came to the rescue of the document, and charged that there was such a revolutionary intent, and to sustain his general charge, he specifies the Potter resolutions as having that ulterior meaning.

M. HILL claimed that the Senator from Maine was incorrect in his statement as was the Secretary of the Senate in his, and that he could produce enough fact to bear out his charge. No portion of the Democratic party ever intended under any contingency, a revolutionary movement for the expulsion of the President. When the Electoral Commission bill was passed, it contained a provision as follows:

Section VI—That nothing in this act shall be held to impair or effect any right now existing under the Constitution and laws to question by proceedings in judicial courts of the United States the right or title of a person who shall be declared elected, or who shall claim to be President or Vice President, if any such right exist.

PROPER JUDICIAL INVESTIGATION DESIRABLE.

This is a provision of the act of Congress establishing the Electoral Commission. It was embodied there in view of apprehension the Commission would, as they in fact did, refuse to look into and investigate the alleged frauds in Louisiana and Florida, and that the result of their labors would be a declaration of claimant as President without examination into the testimony regarding the merits of the case. It was adopted that the doors might be left open in such a case to proper judicial investigation which should bring out the facts: that there was ground for this belief that the courts of the country would have jurisdiction, is manifest from the fact that the learned gentlemen and distinguished statesmen on both sides of both chambers incorporated the provision in the Electoral Commission bill reserving all the right to re-open this question and have it investigated before the judicial tribunals of the country. Some of the most able lawyers believe that by proper proceeding the Supreme Court can get jurisdiction to investigate this question. It was on that principle that the Legislature of Maryland passed a memorial to Congress, demanding that proceedings of this nature should be inaugurated.

Some of the most distinguished Republican lawyers of the country hold that it would be perfectly proper in a competent proceeding for the Supreme Court to reopen and determine this case upon its merits. Every gentleman of his (Hill's) acquaintance, every prominent Democrat of the United States who desires to investigate this question at all desires to do so in the Courts and under the encouragement and authority of the Electoral law. Was this revolutionary? Whether that proceeding before the Court should be inaugurated or not would depend upon reliable evidence that should be obtained in the case. Therefore all sections of the Democratic party were willing to have an investigation to obtain the real facts. There were Republicans as well as Democrats in the country, who, if the facts should thoroughly establish the illegality of the Presidential incumbent to the Presidency, and it should appear that the Supreme Court had authority to investigate the subject, were in favor of such investigation.

Mr. Hill denied that the Democratic party had ever announced a revolutionary purpose looking to the expulsion of the President. It had never been announced in Legislatures, conventions or in Congress. To tell the candid fact, he believed that gentlemen raised the cry of "revolution" to prevent investigations.

Mr. BLAINE, in reply to that portion of Mr. Hill's remarks read from a decision of the Speaker of the House at the time the Potter resolution was introduced to show that the investigation involved the occupancy of the Presidential chair.

Mr. HILL inquired whether any law had been passed subsequent to the Electoral Commission law which gave parties the right to legally test the question of the Presidency?

Mr. BLAINE replied that the entire Potter resolution, from its beginning to its conclusion, did not mention it.

Mr. HILL said the Potter resolution was simply to obtain testimony in relation to the subject. Would the Senator say that the appointment of a committee for this purpose was a revolutionary proceeding?

Mr. BLAINE—The Speaker said it involved the occupancy of the Presidential chair. Did you want evidence to be obtained by the Potter Committee, to be used by the Supreme Court?

Mr. HILL—I said no such thing.

Mr. BLAINE—How does the Senator connect the Potter Committee proceedings with the Electoral bill? I maintain, that being entirely outside of the Electoral Commission, the resolution was grossly and plainly revolutionary from the beginning to the end.

Mr. HILL—I have asked a question twice. Instead of answering, he refuses, and asks me a question. My question is first in order. My question is, you charge revolutionary purposes on the Democratic party, and say it was manifested in the appointment of the Potter Committee. I ask, do you hold that the appointment of a committee to make an investigation, is a revolutionary movement?

Mr. BLAINE—The reason for the appointment of the Potter Committee, as construed by the Speaker of the House, was revolutionary.

Mr. HILL—Will you say that the appointment of a committee of investigation by the House is revolutionary?

Mr. BLAINE—The Committee as construed by the Speaker was revolutionary.

Mr. HILL—Is the appointment of a committee revolutionary?

Mr. BLAINE—Don't be childish.

Mr. HILL—Was your resolution for the appointment of the Teller Committe revolutionary?

Mr. BLAINE—No, we want to find out how persons had been deprived of their rights. I assume that the object of the Electoral bill was that if any wrong existed there might be judicial remedy. That contemplated only judicial action before the court. The Democratic party and friends of Tilden never wanted a remedy, but organized a committee of the side which had no connection with it. The Democrats had startling witnesses and had been coaching them in order that the country might be treated to their revelations, but it did not pan out well. It rather missed fire, and notwithstanding the decision of the Speaker as to the character of the resolution, which under his construction meant revolution, the Democrats resolved subsequently that it did not mean any such thing.

JOHN C. BURCH ELECTED SECRETARY.

Mr. WALLACE offered a resolution declaring John C. Burch elected Secretary of the Senate.

Mr CONKLING said that he would like to record a vote for the present competent, faithful, and accomplished Secretary, and he thought every Republican Senator would like to do so. He had hoped that Senators not Republicans would be glad to do, because some of them understood purity, efficiency and honesty in civil service to mean what he meant, namely, the selection of not a scoundrel, but an honest man, not a fool, but a man of sense, not a pretender, a sniveller, but a man of efficiency, so that when they had brought such a man into office they should keep him there. When they had a man of his character, he should not be removed to make place for some favorite or party claimant. In conclusion, he moved to strike out from the resolution the name of John C. Burch, and substitute that of George C. Gorham.

Mr. EATON said the Senator could not be aware of the full scope of his language. He said he wanted to vote for an honest man rather than a scoundrel. That Mr. Gorham is competent and a man of character they all agreed. But they did not want it to be inferred that because they did not re-elect Gorham they selected a man who was a scoundrel and incompetent.

The resolution declaring Burch elected Secretary was then adopted.

Mr. Burch was then sworn into office, the Vice President administering the modified oath and also the oath that he would discharge his duties to the best of his knowledge and ability.

The VICE PRESIDENT then laid before the Senate the final report of the retiring Secretary.

ELECTION OF OTHER OFFICERS.

Mr. WALLACE offered a resolution declaring Richard J. Bright elected Sergeant-at-Arms, which was adopted.

After rejecting an amendment offered by Mr. ANTHONY to substitute the name of the incumbent, John R. French—Yeas, 23; nays, 39, a party vote, Mr. WALLACE submitted a resolution declaring F. E. Shoeber elected Chief Clerk of the Senate.

Mr. ANTHONY moved the substitution of the name of Wm. E. Spencer, the incumbent. Rejected—Yeas, 25; nays, 38, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. WALLACE then submitted a resolution declaring Henry B. Peyton elected Executive Clerk.

Mr. ANTHONY moved the substitution of the name of the incumbent, James R. Young. Disagreed to—Yeas, 25; nays, 35, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. WALLACE offered a resolution declaring J. G. Bullock elected Chaplain.

Mr. ANTHONY moved the substitution of the name of the incumbent, Rev. D. R. Sunderland. Disagreed to—Yeas, 26; nays, 37. The resolution was then adopted.

The Senate then adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. DAVIS introduced a joint resolution for a special committee to consider the best means of promoting agriculture.

The resolution of Mr. Hoar was taken up declaring unconstitutional and revolutionary the Democratic program of legislation announced by Mr. Beck at the close of the late Congress.

Mr. HOAR spoke at length, deprecating in emphatic terms the course of legislation thus prefigured, and saying that the dominant power sought to effect by a simple process what could be done only by a change of the Constitution of the United States, altering the present relations of three departments of the Government.

Mr. BECK criticized Mr. Hoar's speech as an endeavor to induce the President to veto what, if passed, would be constitutional law. He alleged that this matter had been thrown forward by Republicans simply to fortify the President's courage and help him carry out the indecent threat that he would veto legislation that had not yet come to him. In the absence of the gentleman having this whole matter in charge, he moved to lay Mr. Hoar's resolution on the table.

Pending the motion Mr. WALLACE moved to adjourn. The yeas and nays were called and the vote resulted in yeas, 37; nays, 28, a strict party vote.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. HARRIS and COX asked leave to introduce resolutions, but Mr. Conger stated that he would object to the introduction of anything, unless it had reference to appropriation bills.

The House then adjourned, the vote being yeas, 129; nays, 111.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Various bills were introduced. One by Mr. PENDLETON that the principal officer of each Executive department may occupy a seat on the floor of the Senate and House.

Mr. LOGAN presented resolutions of the Illinois Legislature asking Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress to use their influence to secure an appropriation sufficient to finish the Chicago Custom House and the Post-office building.

An Executive session was held, and when the doors were opened the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. DE LA MATYR (Indiana) asked leave to introduce a bill for reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. GARFIELD objected.

Mr. ATKINS rising to make a motion to adjourn stated he thought it probable to-morrow morning one or perhaps both appropriation bills would be introduced, and Democratic members of the House and the Senate desired to have a conference.

Mr. GARFIELD said he was anxious to get through with the special business for which Congress had been called together, but if Mr. Atkins thought it probable appropriation bills would be introduced to-morrow he would have no objection to the present adjournment. He, however, asked Mr. Atkins to allow the offering of a resolution affecting the rules of the House.

Mr. COX offered a resolution for the re-appointment of special committees on the census, yellow fever epidemic, reform in the civil service and the declaration of the result of the election of President.

Mr. CONGER inquired if the last committee was the Potter Committee.

Mr. COX replied it was not, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Rules.

RESTRICTING THE BUSINESS OF THE EXTRA SESSION.

Mr. FRYE asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the extra session was occasioned by the failure of the last Congress to make the necessary appropriations, and that the business interests of the country and welfare of the people demanded rest and peace from legislation, and instructing the Committee on Rules to report forthwith a rule providing that no bills, except those making the necessary appropriations, shall be reported from any committee or considered by the House during the special session.

Messrs. REAGAN and EWING objected.

Mr. CONGER said he had understood there would be no objection to the reference of resolutions affecting the rules. If objections to this resolution were not withdrawn, he would object to Mr. Cox's resolution.

The SPEAKER ruled that the objection came too late.

Mr. FRYE gave notice that on Monday next he would move to suspend the rules and adopt his resolution.

Mr. CONGER then moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Cox's resolution was referred.

Mr. COX moved to lay that motion on the table, pending which the House adjourned—yeas, 133; nays, 111.

THE MINERS WIN.

The Coal Operators Agree to Pay Three Cents Per Bushel.

Work to be Resumed To-day—Rejoicing Among the Miners.

General Strikes in the Connellsville Coke Regions.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ELIZABETH, March 26.—The crisis has come at last and the great three cent battle has been fought, resulting in a victory for the strikers. The two firms of O'Neil & Co. and Horner & Roberts have posted up notices announcing that the price would be hereafter three cents per bushel for mining. These roads have been in operation for several weeks paying two and a half cents per bushel—a fact which caused the great strike to be centered principally on these two works. Now as it is admitted by all that these two extensive firms have acceded to the demands of the strikers, it will establish that price on the Monongahela river. There is not one miner in Elizabeth to-night that can talk of anything else to-night than three cents.

CONGRATULATORY MEETING.

The miners have called a meeting to be held at West Elizabeth next Saturday at 10 o'clock. Be it said to the credit of the strikers that notwithstanding the fact that they endured great privations during their campaign and having such a large body of men together, not one act of violence has been heard of in this locality. Be it also said to the credit of the two firms who have endured the great pressure of the strike, that they were first to grant the request of the men. From good authority we learn to-night that Jos. Walton & Co. will agree to pay three cents if that is the uniform price paid on the river; also that Woods, Schroeder & Co. have notified their men to go to work at three cents.

MEETING OF THE OPERATORS.

The coal operators held a meeting at the rooms of the Coal Exchange, Wednesday afternoon, to consider the strike. There was a pretty full attendance. After a general discussion of the question it was decided to accede to the demand of the miners, and this is the reason notices were posted up at the works mentioned in our special dispatches. All the other operators of the Monongahela valley will doubtless follow suit, and before the close of the week all will be activity where there has been idleness for six weeks. But little mining has been done along the Monongahela valley since November last owing to the severe winter and the strike together. The operators some weeks ago agreed to pay three cents per bushel, but the miners had not worked long till they reduced the price to two and a half cents. Nearly three thousand persons throughout the Monongahela valley have been kept in idleness by the strike.

Between thirty and forty of the miners convicted last Saturday at Washington, Pa., of riot, are still confined in the Washington jail, being unable to pay their share of the costs, which aggregate about $3,000. The pay of the Deputy Sheriffs who arrested them is included in the costs.

STRIKE IN THE COKE REGIONS.

The miners' strike in the Connellsville coke regions keeps spreading, and there is danger of it becoming still more general notwithstanding the sober counsel of many of the most industrious and best informed miners. The strike in the coke regions was inaugurated on Monday 17th inst, when twenty-five men at the Fountain mines, W. H. Blake & Co., and seventy-five men at the Tip Top and Valley mines, H. C. Frick & Co., quit work. On Thursday last twenty men employed at the Home mines, Mr. Wylie, also struck; on Friday the men at Messrs. Brown & Cochran's mines quit work, and on Monday Capt. J. F. Dravo's men at Connellsville, numbering about 125, and about 30 men at the West Overton mines, owned by A. C. Overholt & Co., joined the strike. The strikers were joined yesterday by the miners employed at Morgan, Foundry, Henry Clay and Eagle mines of Messrs. H. C. Frick & Co., so that now a majority of the miners in the Connellsville coke regions are in the strike. Twenty-five miners dig enough coal to feed a hundred coke ovens. About five hundred miners are engaged in the strike, and two thousand coke ovens are either idle to-day or will be in two or three days more.

WHAT THEY GET AND WHAT THEY WANT.

The miners have been getting twenty-five cents per wagon in the coke regions. They now demand twenty per cent. of an increase. The proprietors claim that the miners can each make from $1 75 to $2 00 per day easily at the present wages. The men have been getting their present wages, twenty-five cents per wagon, ever since November, 1875, and they are considered very good wages. At that time coke was selling for fifteen or twenty cents a ton more than it is now, and the employers have not only kept up the wages, but have been giving them steady employment all through the year. The strikers on the other hand claim that they do not make on an average over $1 50 per day each, and that these low wages are made still poorer by the "store" system. They also claim that there would be no difficulty in the Connellsville region now if they were paid their wages in cash instead of partly in orders. The owners declare that an increase to the miners cannot be made unless an increase is made in the wages of their other employes also. They further assert that if the strike becomes much more general in these regions five thousand men and boys will be without work. The miners alone are engaged in the strike but numerous other workmen are forced to idleness by the miners strike.

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Cream of the Court Proceedings of a Week.

Important Trials and Decisions in the Allegheny County Courts.

Within the past six days a large number of offenders have been sentenced in the Quarter Sessions Court to the Penitentiary and Workhouse. They are as follows: James Lacock, convicted of felonious assault and battery, two years to the Penitentiary; Hugh Connor, larceny, Reform School; Hugh McCallum and John Fisher, robbery, five years to the Penitentiary; Mortimer Dewoody, two charges of larceny, five years to the Penitentiary; Jos. Nolan, entering a building with intent to commit felony, three years to Penitentiary; John Gilson, larceny, one year to Penitentiary; Patrick Gallagher, embezzlement, two years to Penitentiary; William Harris, assault and battery, ten days to jail; James Fletcher, two charges of entering a building with intent to commit a felony, six years to Penitentiary; Sophie Gallagher, larceny, thirty days to Workhouse; Charles Anderson, larceny, one year to Penitentiary; George Stewart, felonious assault and battery, twenty days to Workhouse; Earl Sinclair, John Graham, Henry Baker, larceny, Reform School; Daniel Haley, assault and battery, one year to Workhouse.

PLEADS HIS OWN CASE.

When the case of Martin Rice against Thos. Jones, Alex. Jones, Jas. Blunden, John Irwin and C. L. Stewart was called up yesterday in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, an eccentric old fellow stepped forward and said that he was Martin Rice. He had no counsel, and wanted the Court to appoint somebody. The Court was unwilling to do this, so Mr. Rice proceeded to open his case. He claimed that on May 5th, 1876, the defendants went to his house in the Thirty-fourth ward, with a writ to dispossess him, that they threw out all his furniture, maltreated him, and rolling his wife up in a bed carried her into the middle of the street. His wife, he said, was 75 or 80 years of age, very weak, and suffered greatly from this assault. At this point of the address the Court remarked that the case seemed to be an important one, and appointed John H. Hampton and W. S. Purviance his counsel. These gentlemen agreed to act for him, and Rice was examined, testifying substantially as stated above. They made out a pretty strong case for the plaintiff, and the defendants set up a plea of justification. They claimed that no unnecessary violence had been used, and that they had not committed the acts alleged by the plaintiff.

DECISION IN AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Judge McKennan decided an important case in the United States Circuit Court. It was that of Lewis M. Price, Receiver of the Venango National Bank vs. Wm. Gates, which was argued at great length some time since. The suit was against Gates as a shareholder and depositor, and was brought to recover the sum of $2,500, alleged to be due from Gates in his subscription to the stock of the said bank. The verdict of the jury was in favor of the Receiver for the sum claimed, subject to the opinion of the Court on the reserved questions. The most important question for the Court was whether the suit is barred in consequence of delay in instituting it. The Court decided that it was, and made an order that judgment be entered for the defendant non-abstante veredicto.

HAD TWO HUSBANDS.

Cynthia McCadden was charged by her husband with marrying another man, and a pretty clear case was made against her. She swore that she had procured a divorce from Utah, which she took to a lawyer in Ohio, and he told her it was a good divorce. It turned out, after her second marriage, that the divorce was utterly worthless and a fraud. The jury found the defendant not guilty, but directed that she pay the costs. In other words, they found that the prisoner was illegally married to her second husband, the Utah divorce from the first not being good, but that her second marriage contract was made under a misapprehension of facts, and under legal advice, and that, therefore, she was not guilty of any criminal offense.

HEAVY DAMAGES.

Joseph W. Montgomery, who sued Scott township for damages for injuries received by reason of the improper condition of a township road at Woodville, was awarded damages in the sum of $8,000. The plaintiff's horse frightened near the railroad bridge and went over a steep embankment, dragging the vehicle and occupant along. The plaintiff received serious and permanent injuries. The damages are very heavy.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY.

Judge Ketcham, in the United States District Court yesterday, rendered a decision in the case of Lauderbach & Co. vs. the steamer "J. B. M. Kehlor." This was a libel filed for iron, chains, etc., furnished the boat, the property of W. J. Kountz. The defense resisted payment on the ground that the iron was defective, and was not furnished within the time agreed upon, but at a subsequent period counsel for the defense raised the point that the suit could not be maintained in the Admiralty Court, and moved that the libel be dismissed. The argument took place some time since, and it was shown that the claims were for goods furnished before the completion of the boat. Thereupon the Court sustained the motion and dismissed the libel.

A LITTLE "OFF."

While arrangements were being made yesterday for the trial of a case in the Quarter Sessions Court, which had been taken up on Monday, a man named Rimmel stated to the Court that he had served on the jury on Monday, and that since then some one had taken his place on the jury. The Court thought the statement was an extraordinary one, and inquired if there was any juror in the box who ought not to be there. The jurors said they saw no one among their number who had not been with them Monday, but Mr. Rimmel persisted in his statement that he had sat on that jury and heard part of the case. The clerk was directed to look over the list of jurors empanneled, but Mr. Rimmel's name was not there, so the case proceeded without him. The Court thought he was mistaken, but he thought not.

Eye Extirpated for a Child Three Years of Age.

A most serious accident happened to a small child of Mr. Wm. M. Richey of Verona, on the seventh of this month, by a piece of dish with which he was playing hiting him in the left eye cutting it open and causing general supuration of the whole contents of the ball. A week after the accident the child had failed so much that they were satisfied something must be done. He was taken to Dr. Sadler's Infirmary, 256 Penn avenue, this city. As the eye was totally destroyed, the Doctor, with his partner, Dr. Slocum, decided to take the eye out, which they did at once, the patient returning home two hours after. The eye is already healed, and the little one begins to feel like himself again.

National Life

is the title of a new Pamphlet of 72 pages. It contains the biography of all the Presidents of the United States, from Washington to Hayes, with their portraits (19 in all), engraved expressly for this work; also 12 portraits of Canadian notabilities. The National Life will be sent to any address, by mail, on receipt of 3 cent stamp.

Address, H. R. STEVENS,
Boston, Mass.

CHIEF JOSEPH'S STORY.

A Remarkable Review Article from an Indian Chief.

The Nez Perce War from the Nez Perce Point of View.

The most remarkable article in the April number of the *North American Review* is entitled "An Indian's Views on Indian Affairs." The author is In-mut-too-yah-lat-tat, better known as Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces. Bishop Hare writes a sympathetic introduction. The famous Indian chief reviews the history of the Government's dealings with his tribe, and gives his version of the events of the recent war—a version differing materially from that of Gen. Howard and other white authorities. His views can be gathered from the following passages:

I want the white people to understand my people. Some of you think an Indian is like a wild animal. This is a great mistake. I will tell you all about our people, and then you can judge whether an Indian is a man or not. I believe much trouble and blood would be saved if we opened our hearts more. I will tell you in my way how the Indian sees things.

Our fathers gave us many laws, which they had learned from their fathers. These laws were good. They told us to treat all men as they treated us; that we should never be the first to break a bargain; that it was a disgrace to tell a lie; that we should speak only the truth; that it was a shame for one man to take from another his wife, or his property without paying for it. We were taught to believe that the Great Spirit sees and hears everything, and that he never forgets.

The first white men of your people who came to our country were named Lewis and Clarke. They also brought many things that our people had never seen. They talked straight, and our people gave them a great feast, as a proof that their hearts were friendly. These men were very friendly. They made presents to our chiefs and our people made presents to them. We had a great many horses, of which we gave them what they needed, and they gave us guns and tobacco in return. All the Nez Perces made friends with Lewis and Clarke, and agreed to let them pass through their country, and never to make war on white men. This promise the Nez Perces have never broken. No white man can accuse them of bad faith and speak with a straight tongue. It has always been the pride of the Nez Perces that they were the friends of the white men.

But we soon found that the white men were growing rich very fast, and were greedy to possess everything the Indian had. My father was first to see through the schemes of the white men, and he warned his tribe to be careful in trading with them. He had suspicion of men who seemed so anxious to make money. I was a boy then, but I remember well my father's caution. He had sharper eyes than the rest of our people. My father cautioned his people to take no presents, "for after a while," he said, "they will claim that you have accepted pay for your country." Since that time four bands of the Nez Perces have received annuities from the United States. My father was invited to many councils, and they tried hard to make him sign the treaty, but he was firm as the rock, and would not sign away his home. His refusal caused a difference among the Nez Perces. * * * * My father sent for me. I saw he was dying. I took his hand in mine. He said: "My son, my body is returning to my mother earth, and my spirit is going very soon to see the Great Spirit Chief. When I am gone, think of your country. You are the Chief of these people. They look to you to guide them. Always remember that your father never sold his country. You must stop your ears whenever you are asked to sign a treaty selling your home. A few years more and white men will be all around you. They have their eyes on this land. My son, never forget my dying words. This country holds your father's body. Never sell the bones of your father and your mother." I pressed my father's hand, and told him I would protect his grave with my life. My father smiled and passed away to the spirit land. I buried him in that beautiful valley of winding waters. I love that land more than all the rest of the world. A man who would not love his father's grave is worse than a wild animal.

* * * In the council Gen. Howard informed me in a haughty spirit that he would give my people thirty days to go back home, collect all their stock, and move on to the reservation, saying: "If you are not here in that time I shall consider that you want to fight, and will send my soldiers to drive you on."

I said: "War can be avoided, and it ought to be avoided. I want no war. My people have always been the friends of the white man. Why are you in such a hurry? I cannot get ready to move in thirty days. Our stock is scattered, and Snake River is very high. Let us wait until fall, then the river will be low. We want time to hunt up our stock and gather supplies for winter."

General Howard replied: "If you let the time run over one day the soldiers will be there to drive you on to the reservation, and all your cattle and horses outside of the reservation at that time will fall into the hands of the white men."

I knew I had never sold my country, and that I had no land in Lapwai; but I did not want bloodshed. I did not want my people killed. I did not want anybody killed. Some of my people had been murdered by white men, and the white murderers were never punished for it. I told General Howard about this, and again said I wanted no war. I wanted the people who lived upon the lands I was to occupy at Lapwai to have time to gather their harvest.

I said in my heart that, rather than have war, I would give up my country. I would give up my father's grave. I would give up everything rather than have the blood of white men upon the hands of my people.

Gen. Howard refused to allow me more than thirty days to move my people and their stock. I am sure that he began to prepare for war at once.

If Gen. Howard had given me plenty of time to gather up my stock, and treated Too-hool-hool-suit as a man should be treated, there would have been no war.

My friends among white men have blamed me for the war. I am not to blame. When my young men began the killing, my heart was hurt. Although I did not justify them, I remembered all the insults I had endured, and my blood was on fire. Still I would have taken my people to the buffalo country without fighting, if possible.

I could see no other way to avoid a war. We moved over to White Bird Creek, sixteen miles away, and there encamped, intending to collect our stock before leaving; but the soldiers attacked us, and the first battle was fought. We numbered in that battle sixty men, and the soldiers a hundred. The fight lasted but a few minutes, when the soldiers retreated before us for twelve miles. They lost thirty-three killed and seven wounded. When an Indian fights, he only shoots to kill; but soldiers shoot at random. None of the soldiers were scalped. We do not believe in scalping; nor killing wounded men. Soldiers do not kill many Indians unless they are wounded and left upon the battlefield. Then they kill Indians.

* * * We had no knowledge of General Miles' army until a short time before he made a charge upon us, cutting our camp in two, and capturing nearly all of our horses. About seventy men, myself among them, were cut off. My little daughter, twelve years of age, was with me. I gave her a rope, and told her to catch a horse and join the others who were cut off from the camp. I have not seen her since, but I have learned that she is alive and well.

I thought of my wife and children who were now surrounded by soldiers, and I resolved to go to them or die. With a prayer in my mouth to the Great Spirit Chief who rules above, I dashed unarmed through the line of soldiers. It seemed to me that there were guns on every side, before and behind me. My clothes were cut to pieces and my horse was wounded, but I was not hurt. As I reached the door of my lodge, my wife handed me my rifle, saying: "Here's your gun. Fight!"

I could not bear to see my wounded men and women suffer any longer; we had lost enough already. Gen. Miles had promised that we might return to our own country with what stock we had left. I thought we could start again. I believed Gen. Miles, or I never would have surrendered. I have heard that he has been censured for making the promise to return us to Lapwai. He could not have made any other terms with me at that time. I would have held him in check until my friends came to my assistance, and then neither of the Generals nor their soldiers would have ever left Bear Paw Mountain alive.

* * * At last I was granted permission to come to Washington and bring my friend Yellow Bull and our interpreter with me. I am glad we came. I have shaken hands with a great many friends, but there are some things I want to know which no one seems able to explain. I cannot understand how the Government sends a man out to fight us, as did Gen. Miles, and then breaks his word. Such a Government has something wrong about it. I cannot understand why so many chiefs are allowed to talk so many different ways, and promise so many different things. I have seen the Great Father Chief (the President), the next Great Chief (Secretary of the Interior), the Commissioner Chief (Hayt), the Law Chief (General Butler) and many other law chiefs (Congressmen), and they all say they are my friends, and that I shall have justice; but while their mouths all talk right, I do not understand why nothing is done for my people. I have heard talk and talk, but nothing is done. Good words do not last long, unless they amount to something. Words do not pay for my dead people. They do not pay for my country, now overrun by white men. They do not protect my father's grave.

I know my race must change. We cannot hold our own with the white men as we are. We only ask an even chance to live as other men live. We ask to be recognized as men. We ask that the same law shall work alike on all men. If the Indian breaks the law, punish him by the law. If the white man breaks the law, punish him also.

Let me be a free man—free to travel; free to stop; free to work; free to trade where I choose; free to choose my own teachers; free to follow the religion of my fathers; free to think and talk and act for myself—and I will obey every law or submit to the penalty.

Whenever the white man treats the Indian as they treat each other, then we will have no more wars.

Ladies who use Sozodont have only to open their lips to prove its excellence. Their white, gleaming, spotless teeth, and fragrant breath will tell the story. There is more demand for this wholesome and unexceptionable preparation than for any other dentifrice in the market. One day its use will be universal.

Mend your broken chattles with Spalding's Glue.

REMOVAL.

Dr. Quincy A. Scott,
Dentist, of 278 Penn avenue, will remove his dental offices, on April 1st, to the second floor of
NO. 39 FIFTH AVENUE,
half way between Market and Wood Streets. d&W:tf

The funeral services of the late Dr. DeKoven took place in Racine, Wisconsin, on Saturday morning, Bishop Wells officiating. A large concourse of people were in attendance, Milwaukee and Chicago being represented by many former students of the colleges.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE
will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment (50 cents)** for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes (25 cents) and Inhalers (50 cents)** are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialities.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	15

PREPARED ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
New York and London.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
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POND'S EXTRACT,
Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

PIANOS! ORGANS

SPECIAL BARGAINS to April 1.

Preparatory to taking accounts, and settling our year's business to April 1, we wish to close out our present large stock of Pianos and Organs, and up to April 1, we will offer our entire stock of

WEBER PIANOS.
HAZLETON PIANOS,
PALACE ORGANS,
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS.

At Extraordinary Low Figures.

Being bound to work off our stock by April 1, we propose to offer prices never before equaled in this city. Call soon and have first choice. EASY PAYMENTS TAKEN.

MELLOR & HENRICKS,
79 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh20:AD 3m

OLDEST EUROPEAN AGENCY. The season for European travel is about to commence. Those contemplating a trip over the sea, as well as those wishing to send for their friends in the old country, will please know that I represent the leading Trans-Atlantic Steamship Lines. Drafts, passports and all needful information at 131 Smithfield street.
A MAX SCHAMBERG.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from 54 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street.
ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE

Stammering Cured!

Address, **G. WALTER DALE,**
CURRY INSTITUTE,
Cor. Sixth Street and Penn Avenue,
ja5W Pittsburgh, Pa.

$350 A MONTH — AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world; one sample *free.* Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:w1y

FARMERS. Craig's justly celebrated yellow flint seed corn will increase your yield ten per cent. at a cost of only 12½ cents per acre. It is six years established. For descriptive circular giving full information and endorsements from high sources send your address on postal card to G. S. CRAIG, Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois.
mh22:4tW

FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro-Chemical Pad Co.*, P. O. box 3329, N. Y. mh22:11tW

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers' Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.
Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov13:1yW

ARCHITECTURAL IRON FOUNDRY—
JAS. A. MAXWELL, Proprietor.
The manufacture of IRON FRONTS FOR HOUSES a Specialty. Also, do a General Foundry Business. Works and Foundry—Cor ALLEGHENY and SOUTH AVENUES, Allegheny City, Pa., below Point Bridge.
ap21:1yW

SALESMEN WANTED $125 A Month and Expenses selling to DEALERS. SAMPLES FREE. Send 3c. STAMP to insure answer. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O. **CIGARS**
mh1:10tW-eow

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe1:1yr-W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

At **G. D. SIMEN'S.**

FIRST GRAND ARRIVAL
OF
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers!

At EXTRA REDUCED PRICES.

Child's A. C. Copper Toe Shoes, 7 to 11	65
" Pebble G'n Goat Tip Shoes, 7 to 11.	75
" " Silver Tip Shoes, 7 to 11	75
" " Heavy Sole Button Shoes, 7 to 10	85
Child's Pebble Goat Button Shoes, 7 to 10, at $1 00 and	$1 15
Misses' A Calf and G'n Heavy Sole Shoes.	75
" Pebble G'n H'vy Sole Sewed Shoes	1 00
" " " " " Button Shoes	1 15
" " Goat " " "	1 25
Ladies' Lasting and Cloth Slippers	50
" " Lace and Cong. Gaiters	75
" Pebble Grain Lace Shoes	1 00
" Lasting Grain Foxed Gaiters	90
" " best Kid and Morocco Foxed Gaiters	1 50
Ladies' Lasting Kid Foxed Button Shoes	1 50
" Turkey Mor. High Lace Shoes	1 50
" Pebble Grain Button Shoes	1 40
" Kid and Turkey Mor. Button Shoes	1 75
" Turkey Morocco Congress Gaiters	1 25
" Oil Goat High Lace Shoes	1 75
" " " Button Shoes	2 00
" " Grain Sewed Shoes	1 25
" Best Kid Front Seam Worked Button-hole Button Shoes	2 50
Ladies' Kid and Peb. Goat Newport Ties	1 00
" " " " " Button	1 00
Youths' Button Shoes, 11 to 2	1 25
Boys' B Calf Button Shoes, 1 to 5	1 60
Gents' B Calf Button Shoes, 6 to 10	2 00
" Best Fine Calf Button Shoes	3 00
" Fine Calf Sewed Boots	3 50
" Calf Pegged Boots $2 00 and	2 50
Men's Working Boots	1 75
Gents' B Calf Box-toe Congress Gaiters	1 50
" " Congress Gaiters	1 25
" " Box-toe Buckle Alexis	1 75
Men's Buckle and Lace Shoes $1 25 and	1 50
" Working Shoes	1 00
Boys' Heavy Sole Lace Shoes	1 00

And many more styles at prices to suit all.

78 OHIO STREET, Allegheny,
mh1:smw-bt&W Near the Market.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Fiery Furnace,

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE

The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA

COOK STOVES!

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

LAUNDRY STOVES.

Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
fting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels

206 AND 208

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DUNCAN, CAMPBELL & CO.
Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS
AND DEALERS IN
FRENCH AND ENAMELLED GLAS

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upward on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, **No. 110 WATER STREET,** between Wood and Smithfield. ws&W

FIRST GREAT ARRIVAL OF ALL all kinds of Spring and Summer Styles of **BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,** At prices far below any other ever offered in this vicinity. A few of our prices will convince every one that we mean what we say.

Infants' Genuine Morocco Shoes, 4 to 7, at 60c up; Children's Genuine Morocco Shoes, 7 to 12, 65c up; Misses' Imitation Morocco Shoes, 12 to 2, at 75c up; Children's Imt. Morocco Button Shoes, 8 to 11, at 90c up; Misses' Imitation Morocco Button Shoes, 12 to 2, at $1 15 up; Ladies' Lasting Lace and Congress Gaiters, all sizes, from 75c up; Ladies' Lasting Leather Fox Gaiters, 3 to 8, at 90c up; Ladies' Imitation Pebble Goat Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 50 up; Boys' Lace Shoes, heavy, 1 to 5, at 90c up; Boys' Congress and Buckle Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 15 up; Boys' Button Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 50 up; Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at 95c up; Men's Hobnail Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25 up; Men's English Hobnails, 6 to 11, at $1 60 up; Men's Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $1 25 up; Men's Button Gaiters, 6 to 10, at $2 00 up; Men's Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 00 up. Men's Calf Boots a specialty.

We don't mean to say we have the cheapest Boots and Shoes, but we say we have one of the BEST STOCKS in the two cities.

Call and convince yourself, at

JOHN KALBFELL'S, 138 Smithfield St.
e6&Wtf PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

OF THE STOCK OF

Furnishing Goods, Laces, Trimmings, &c,

AT 37 FIFTH AVENUE,

Will be closed out without reserve before the 1st of April, consisting of Hosiery and Gloves, Shirts and Collars, Drawers and Skirts, Flowers and Millinery, Fringes and Buttons, Ribbons and Ties, Gimps, Cords, Suspenders, Braids, Umbrellas, Pocket-Books, Hair Switches, Handkerchiefs, Corsets, Jewelry, Notions, Trimmings, Furnishing Goods, Hamburg Embroidery, Edgings, etc., etc.

Auction Sales on and after Saturday, March 15, at 10 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M. Accommodations provided for Ladies.

R. C. MOORE, Assignee,
37 Fifth Avenue.
KEAGGY & FERRY, Auctioneers.

25 Cards. All Chromo, Mottoes, &c., or 25 Styles, Snowflake, Damask, &c., 10c. mh1:4tW) **Nassau Card Co.,** Nassau, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

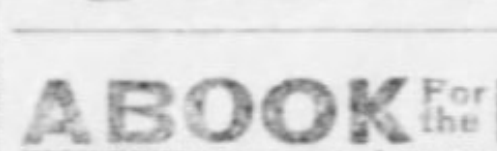
DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHOEA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDECY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfiting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfecly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hoors 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. **MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE,** 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATTORHŒA.

—THE—

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"



Trade Mark.
SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the speedy and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organizations wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. ——During the eight years that it has been in general use, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to so many, and upon whom quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail sealed for $3.—Two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5.——Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

(Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most sceptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never affected. Sent Sealed for stamp to any address. Sold ONLY by the)

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G. CHEMISTS
Market and 8th. Sts. ST. LOUIS, MO

A BOOK for the MILLION
WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A competent Womanhood, Selection of wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Sterility, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Law of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a **"Private Medical Adviser,"** on diseases, resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse, (the secret habit of youth,) and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and considerate reading that no one of adult age should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. It contains much that is not in any other work, and has 600 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, and Woodcuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.
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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhoea, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emissions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Coughs, Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Sexual Power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use sent to any address for 50 cent. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young married or single. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. my14:&Wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth street, Cincinnati O. de10:d&Wly

PROVERBS.

"Sour stomach, bad breath, indigestion and headache easily cured by Hop Bitters."

"Study Hop Bitters books, use the medicine, be wise, healthy and happy."

"When life is a drug and you have lost all hope, try Hop Bitters."

"Kidney and urinary trouble is universal, and the only safe and sure remedy is Hop Bitters—rely on it."

"Hop Bitters does not exhaust and destroy, but restores and makes new."

"Ague, billiousness, drowiness, jaundice, Hop Bitters removes easily."

"Boils, Pimples, Freckles, Rough Skin, eruptions, impure blood, Hop Bitters cure."

"Inactive Kidneys and Urinary Organs cause the worst of diseases, and Hop Bitters cures them all."

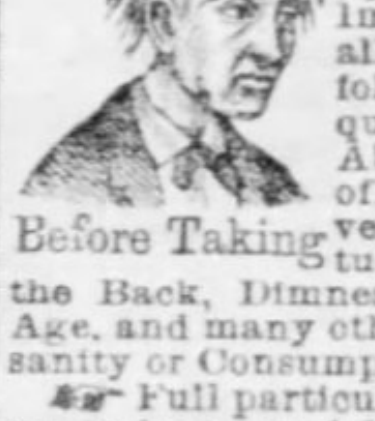
"More health, sunshine and joy in Hop Bitters than in all other remedies."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is the best.

For sale by all Druggists, and JOS. FLEMING, GEO. A. KELLY & CO. and HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale.

mh22-W1m

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE— THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich., or Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, who will supply dealers at proprietors' prices.
jul4:d&Wly

GRAY'S SPECIFIC,
Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. se28:TTS&Wly

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

PROPOSALS FOR BRIDGE SUPERSTRUCTURE AND MASONRY. Sealed proposals will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, MARCH 31, 1879, at the office of the County Controller, for the superstructure and masonry of 5 wrought iron pin connection truss, and 2 plate girder highway bridges, located in Allegheny county, as follows, to wit:

No. 1. Over Chartiers creek at Bridgeville, 108 feet span, 2 wrought iron trusses each 18 feet high, and divided into 10 panels; live load 1,530 lbs per lineal foot; dead weight 875 lbs per lineal foot.

No. 2. Over Plum creek at Verona, 78 feet span, 2 wrought iron trusses, each 8 feet 6 inches high and divided into 8 panels; live load 1,700 lbs per lineal foot; dead load 700 lbs per lineal foot.

No. 3. Over Bull creek at Howe's, 4 miles from Tarentum, 55 feet span, 2 wrought iron trusses, each 6 feet high and divided into 6 panels; live load, 1,700 lbs per lineal foot; dead 625 lbs per lineal foot.

No. 4. Over Deer creek at Carson's, 2 miles from Harmersville, 45 feet span, 2 wrought iron trusses, each 6 feet high and divided into 5 panels; live load, 1,700 lbs per lineal foot; dead load, 600 lbs per lineal foot.

No. 5. Over Kelly's Run, 2 miles from Elizabeth, 55 feet span, 2 wrought iron trusses, each 6 feet high and divided into 6 panels; live load, 1,700 lbs per lineal foot; dead load, 625 lbs per lineal foot.

No. 6. Over Squaw Run at Ross Station, West Penn Railroad, Plate Girder. Total length 30 feet; depth of Girder, 24 inches; live load, 1,700 lbs per lineal foot; dead load, 625 lbs per lineal foot.

No. 7. Over Dry Run, 1 mile from Woodville, Plate Girder. Total length, 60 feet, divided into 3 spans of 20 feet each; depth of Girder, 20 inches. The 2 pier supports are to be wrought iron columns, height from foot of column to top of floor, 21 feet.

The ultimate strength allowed for iron in tension is 50,000 lbs per square inch. The compression members must be proportioned by "Gorden's formula." The factor of safety must be 5. The width of each bridge must be 17 feet in the clear between trusses or railings.

All lumber must be white oak.

MASONRY.

The amount of masonry required is about 1,800 cubic yards, and must all be of first quality. Bids must be by the cubic yard of 27 cubic feet. Price per cubic yard bid must include excavation of foundation. Stone must be of the finest quality, and subject to the approval of the County Engineer.

The Commissioners will furnish the cement loaded on the cars at any depot in the cities of Pittsburgh or Allegheny. The contractor must pay the freight from said depot.

The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids on both superstructure and masonry. Bids must be addressed to the County Commissioners, and be endorsed "Proposals for Bridge Superstructure," or Bridge Masonry as the case may be, and must be deposited in the County Controller's office before the expiration of the time specified in this advertisement.

Specifications for superstructure and masonry can be had by applying to

J. H. RENO,
mh20 County Engineer.

PROPOSALS FOR CEMENT— Sealed proposals will be received until 3 o'clock P. M., of MONDAY, March 31, 1879, at the office of the County Controller, for furnishing the cement necessary for the construction of county structures during the ensuing season. Bids must be by the barrel, loaded on the cars at any depot in the cities of Pittsburgh or Allegheny that the County Engineer may direct. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

J. H. RENO,
mh20 County Engineer.

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER OF THE SELLERS CHAPEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BRADDOCK BOROUGH.

Notice is hereby given that a petition by the above corporation has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny County, at No. 685 March Term, 1879, to amend the Charter of said corporation by striking out Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the Charter of said corporation, dated September 7, 1867, and adding instead thereof three other Articles to said Charter, which will appear by said petition; that such an amendment provides that the Trustees shall be elected in conformity to the discipline of the M. E. Church, and not, as in the original Charter, at a meeting of the corporators; that such amendment will be decreed on the 5th day of April, 1879, unless cause be shown why the same should not be allowed.

SELLERS CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH,
mh8:3tW of Braddock Borough.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE— Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of LETTITIA COVENTRY, deceased, late of Finley township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to ROBERT R. COVENTY, Florence, Washington county, Pa. fe15:6tW

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
no25:eod&Wno30-ly

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE 194 PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of 20 years' standing in this city, having cured over 20,000 cases.

Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

L.S.L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. FOURTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS D, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, APRIL 8TH, 1879—107th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize	$30,000
1 Capital Prize	10,000
1 Capital Prize	5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of 500	10,000
100 Prizes of 100	10,000
200 Prizes of 50	10,000
500 Prizes of 20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:	
9 Approximation Prizes of $300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to	$110,400

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mh8:es4td&W Mallet Creek, Ohio.

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1879.

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LEADING FEATURES.

POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice litery matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

AN ENGRAVING

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Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE AGENTS. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio.
de1:eowlyW

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUSSES.

Nomination of Officers by the Senate Caucus.

House Caucus Discuss the Order and Limit of Business for Extra Session.

The Subject Referred to a Committee Jointly with a Senate Committee.

SENATE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—A caucus of Democratic Senators nominated Colonel John C. Burch of Tennessee, Secretary of the Senate on the fifth ballot, when Burch received 24 votes. Harvey Watterson received 19 votes on the first, and on the second ballot was within two votes of obtaining the nomination.

R. J. Bright of Indiana, was nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms on the third ballot. Jacob Ziegler received three votes.

Ex-Congressman Shober of North Carolina, on the fourth ballot was nominated Chief Clerk, and H. Bailey Peyton of Virginia, on the third ballot Executive Clerk.

Rev. Joseph G. Bullock of Alexandria, Va., was nominated for Chaplain.

The question of going into an election for assistant doorkeeper (the position of doorkeeper having been merged in that of Sergeant-at-Arms), and the general subject of inquiry as to which of the experienced subordinate employes of the Senate should be retained in their present positions were referred to the committee appointed by the caucus last Monday to report concerning the order of business &c.

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

A caucus of Democratic members of the House of Representatives was held immediately after adjournment to-day for the purpose of considering the order of business and measures to be taken during the present extra session of Congress.

Mr. House of Tennessee, was chosen Chairman of the caucus by ballot, receiving 77 votes against Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the former caucus, who received 41 votes.

Messrs. Covert and Mills were appointed Secretaries.

A resolution was passed recommending to the Speaker the appointment of Standing Committees.

During debate on this subject Mr. Wood said that it was proper to appoint committees in order that respective members of them should study the subjects which probably they would be called upon to consider.

Mr. Knott offered a resolution with a view to confining the business of the extra session to be subjects for which it was called.

Mr. Stephens opposed the passage of the resolution and said that as the people were deeply suffering all over the country, there should be legislation on the subject of the currency, the tariff and internal revenue in order that relief might be afforded them. He declared as one of the means of alleviation that he was in favor of abolishing the internal revenue system, the people being already taxed to the point of oppression.

Messrs. Ewing and Bright also severally opposed the resolution.

Mr. Wood and other speakers favored the resolution giving their reasons why legislation should be confined exclusively to the passage of the Army, Legislative Executive and Judicial appropriation bills.

Mr. Cox (N. Y.) moved to amend the resolution of Mr. Knott by adding thereto a clause proposing the repeal of existing laws to which they object by the passage of bills independent of appropriation bills and sending them to the President, and in the event of the President vetoeing the bills, then placing the measures upon appropriation bills, and in case he should veto the appropriation bills with such legislation incorporated in them that their action will be adhered to until further advised by the caucus.

The sentiment of the caucus as far as developed was in favor of confining the business of the session to the appropriation bills above named. There was no dissent whatever to the adoption of provisions similar to those heretofore attached to these bills, namely the prohibition of troops at the polls on election days; the repeal of the jurors' test oath, and the act for the employment of Supervisors of Elections. The resolution of Mr. Knott and the amendment by Mr. Cox were not acted upon, but the entire subject embracing questions whether provisions should be attached to appropriation bills or embodied in independent bills, together with the order of business, were, on motion of Mr. Carlisle, referred to a committee of eleven to be appointed by the Chair, who will confer with the Caucus Committee of Nine of the Senate, and report to an adjourned meeting of the caucus, subject to the call of the Chairman.

HOUSE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Committee of the Democratic House caucus met to-day.

Chairman House appointed the following committee to confer with the Caucus committee of the Senate, with a view to determining the order of business of the extra session: Chalmers, (Chairman) Carlisle, Cox, Ewing, Springer, Tucker, Atkins, Clymer, Reagan, Bicknell and Phelps.

A general interchange of views occurred with regard to the most practical mode of procedure, and considerable difference of opinion was manifested as to the most effective and judicious course to be adopted. Without passing upon any resolutions and after conferring with Senator Thurman, Chairman of the Senate Caucus Committee, it was decided to postpone all further consideration of the question at issue till tomorrow morning at which time a joint meeting will be held with the Senate Committee and definite action probably will be taken, the nature of which will be reported to the joint caucus of the Democratic members of both houses. Although the time for holding the caucus has not been announced, it is thought by members of the House it will be held on Monday or Tuesday.

Messrs. Springer, Carlisle and Reagan were appointed a sub-committee on the part of the House Committee to prepare a bill for consideration at a joint meeting to-morrow embodying provisions for the repeal of certain portions of federal election laws and such new provisions as the sub-committee may consider desirable to enact in connection with the proposed repeal, in case the majority shall determine that it is not desirable to adhere to the original program of passing appropriation bills precisely in form, so far as regards political clauses in which they were passed by the House last session. The sub-committee this afternoon completed a comprehensive measure based mainly upon Springer's suggestions, the principle features of which are as follows: It proposes to repeal sections 2,020 to 2,027 inclusive, and also section 2,031 revised statutes of the United States, and to modify section 2,028 by providing that no person shall be appointed Supervisor who is not a resident of the precinct in which he is to serve. The sections to be repealed are those which authorize the appointment of a Chief Supervisor and of Deputy Marshals for special service at elections. The appointment of two Supervisors of different politics to serve in merely testimonial capacity, is not interfered with by this bill. It is provided that supervisors who may be prevented from performing their duties shall report the facts to the judge of the nearest United States Court to be by him laid before the proper grand jury.

Regulations are prescribed to prevent any impairment of the secrecy of ballots, requiring them to be of uniform size and to be printed on plain white paper &c. The bill proposes to repeal sections which now permit the presence of troops at the polls under certain circumstances and to substitute for them substantially the British law on the subject which prohibits soldiers being stationed at any point nearer than two miles from the polls, or to go to them except for the purpose of voting, in which case they must immediately afterwards return to their station. The bill will also embody the repeal of the jurors' test oath provisions of the existing law.

REVOLUTION!

The Last Invented Shriek of the Radical Corruptions.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

It is really refreshing to hear the organ shrieking "revolution," "revolution" just at this time. They have just waked up to the realization of the fact that the legislative power of the country has just passed out of their hands never to return, and that the only chance of restoration is by the aid of infamous partisan laws they placed upon the statute books by the very same sort of revolutionary means by which it may become necessary to repeal them; hence the frantic shrieks of revolution. The only hope is by a veto of the repealing enactments by the executive, and thereby obstruct for a season the will of the people. But they lean upon a broken reed. Hayes is not the kind of a man to stand against both houses of Congress even after all the stiffening up of the spinal column such stalwart practitioners as Zach Chandler et al can inject into him. He, good easy man, only wants to bag his $200,000, and get away as quietly ashe can when his term is expired. He has sense enough to know he has no strength anywhere, within his own party, or with the people. He to stand up before the country as an obstructionist is preposterous! What has he to gain by such a course? A hopeless struggle during the balance of the term which has been stolen for him with an adverse Congress in both Houses backed by the majority of the people. A reopening perhaps of the question of his title, and the means by which it was obtained, and perhaps a removal of the obstruction. Oh, no: Mr. Hayes knows well the situation, and is not going to butt against a stone wall for the amusement of the stalwarts. Let the band begin to play, and the dance go on.

M.

MR. OLIVER TESTIFIES.

He Denies He Ever Married the Plaintiff—How He Met Her.

WASHINGTON, March 21—In the Cameron-Oliver case to-day, Thomas M. Oliver testified that in 1850, in New Orleans, and Raleigh, N. C., he was doing business as a merchant tailor and clothier. In the spring of 1850 he went to New York to buy goods. He met the plaintiff (Mrs. Oliver) at Osborn's Masonic regalia establishment in that city, where she was working. He visited that city again in the fall of that year; visited the store and found her absent. He visited New York again in that spring of 1851. While in the city that time in company with other gentlemen, he visited an assignation house. While waiting in the parlor for girls to come in, the plaintiff came in. He passed that night and several other nights with her. She told him that she had been seduced while employed at Osborn's by a man named Johnnie Platt under promise of marriage; that she had a child by him, which was born alive but afterwards died. He took her South to Raleigh and afterwards to Louisville. He lived with her in different places from August, 1854, to June 1st, 1860, at which time he left her. On June 5th, 1860, he married his present wife. He never lived with the plaintiff in his mother's house while in Louisville. His mother had nothing to do with her. No ceremony of marriage was ever performed between him and the plaintiff by his bookkeeper. He had denied publicly and repeatedly to several persons, before he left the plaintiff, that she was ever his wife, and at no time did he call her Mrs. Oliver, or allow her to be called by that name with his consent.

The Court here adjourned.

A DRUNKEN CONSUL.

The Arrest of the Fraudulent President's Representative in Rome.

(From the Home Journal.)

ROME, ITALY, February 25.—As no carnival season would be complete without its special story of social scandal, we have just had ours at the proper time, and this time it affects the American colony of Rome especially. The scandal affects the American Consulate at Rome. Charges are said to have been preferred against the Consul and forwarded to the State Department at Washington for having been found in a state of intoxication in one of the streets of Rome by a policeman and duly arrested for said offence. Let it be remarked here, *en passant*, that the offence of intoxication in the public streets is one of the most infrequent here before the courts, and therefore, creates especial comment. True it is, beyond question, that charges were duly preferred, and the policeman who made the arrest was ordered to attend for examination. Our United States Minister was notified, and expected to be present at the examination, especially also because he, Mr. Marsh, understands the italian, while our present Consul does not in the least. But Mr. Marsh is a great invalid, and hence could net attend. The examination was, however, proceeded with, and the charges forwarded.

Great efforts have been made to suppress these facts, but of no avail. Patriotic speeches have been tried, with what effect has yet to be seen. Since the facts have become known the nerves of some of the pious people of the American colony have been shocked and the thing is talked about. This is so much the more natural, as the aversion to intoxicating drinks at the White House in Washington is well known here, and it is thought that the parent home temperance society at Washington might with equal benefit extend it branches here to Rome, there being at once a prospect for a good and excellent harvest for this society in the Consular office of the United States.

A Death Bed Scene.

Captain Norman Crane, on his death bed at Meyer's Hotel, in Washington, last Sunday night, expressed his willingness to be married to a woman with whom he had lived for five years and who had all along been known as Mrs. Mary Crane, his wife. The idea in going through the marriage ceremony was that Mrs. Crane should get her part of the $20,000 of earthly goods about to be left by him. The Rev. Dr. Jas. G. Addison was sent for. According to his own statement, when he asked the rapidly sinking Crane if he were "willing to marry this woman," Celia Crane, the Captain's sister, put her hand on the dying man's mouth and thus prevented the consummation of the marriage. Upon the death of the man the sister seized the property.

Be Ye Like Foolish.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, and she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me $2. Be ye like foolish!"—H. W., Detroit, Mich. mh22:2tW

WASHINGTON.

The Democratic Caucus Committee Maps Out a Program,

Retaining the Election Supervisors, but Abolishing Deputy Marshals.

The Chances for an Amicable Arrangement and no Dead-Lock.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

Democratic Caucus Committee.

WASHINGTON, Merch 23.—The conclusions reached by the Committee of Democratic Senators and Representatives at their conference yesterday, greatly simplifies political matters here, and throws the responsibility of precipitating excited political discussion, should there be any, on the stalwart faction of the Republican party, as it is believed the moderate Republicans and the Administration are willing to accept the compromise agreed on by the Democratic Committees, as a fair adjustment of the political questions in dispute, that came over from the late session because of the disagreement of the Senate and House. At all events no one now apprehends a veto from Hayes or any cutting off of the supplies.

The Caucus Committee is fairly representative of the conservative sentiment of the whole country, and on behalf of the Senate is composed of Messrs. Thurman, Whyte, Kernan, Saulsbury, Jones of Florida, Bailey, Lamar, Voorhees and Vance. The House Committee is composed of Messrs. Chalmers of Mississippi, Chairman; Carlyle of Kentucky, Cox of New York, Ewing of Ohio, Springer of Illinois, Buckner of Missouri, Tucker of Virginia, Clymer of Pennsylvania, Reagan of Texas, and Phelps of Connecticut.

What the Committee Did.

The Committee was in session yesterday at the Capitol for six hours, most of the time in earnest discussion whether the action of last session, by the House, in repealing the Supervisor and Marshal provisions of the Federal election law should be adopted as the policy of the present session, or a modified measure presented, retaining the Supervisors in their nonpartizan capacity but doing away with the partizan Marshals. By a vote of fourteen to four, the Committees agreed to the modification of the repealing clauses in the manner stated. This represents the sentiment of the Democrats off the Senate and House, and there is no doubt the action of the Committees will be indorsed at the caucus of the two houses, which will be held to-morrow or Tuesday.

"Strategy, My Boy."

It is conceded here that the Democrats have played a very clever piece of political strategy in this matter. Last week, members of the Cabinet were sounded as to whether Mr. Hayes would approve a law doing away with the Marshals but retaining the Supervisors, and it was stated he would. This was telegraphed from here all over the country, as indicating the pacific disposition of the administration, and at the same time it was represented the Democrats would agree to no compromise. The Democratic members cared little or nothing about the Supervisors, and in fact many of them were strongly in favor of that feature of the law. The Democrats will now present to Mr. Hayes a repealing law to which his assent has been pledged in advance. There will be no veto and no dead-lock on appropriations between Congress and the President but the great grievance will be redressed.

About a Long Session.

In the caucus yesterday, after a long debate on the proposition to permit no legislation except on the specific subjects of the election laws and test oath, unless on matters which a future joint caucus should designate, the motion was lost by a divided vote, the majority of the Senate members being in favor of it, and the majority of the House members against it. Hence, at the joint caucus early next week, the Caucus Committee will report a disagreement on that subject. The result will doubtless be that the two houses will go on with general business until the Appropriation bills become laws. Then, no doubt, Congress will adjourn without much delay, leaving all pending business go over until December.

Fitz John Porter.

The report of General Schofield and other members of the Fitz John Porter Board of Inquiry has been received at the War Department. It has been sent to the President for his approval. It is stated that the report is a partial, though not an entire, vindication of General Porter, but does not contemplate his restoration to the army. What action the President will take in it, is much discussed.

ARGUS.

(By Associated Press.)

THE BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE JOINT DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Committees of the House and Senate Democratic caucus to make recommendations concerning the order of business for the extra session held a joint meeting to-day lasting five and one half hours. Senator Thurman presided.

The first question discussed was whether the political legislation desired by the dominant party in Congress should be effected by the passage of a separate measure or by the incorporation of repealing clauses in the appropriation bills. It was determined, after discussion, by a vote of 13 against 5, (the negative being two Senators and three Representatives) that the latter course would be the most expedient, especially for the reason it seemed likely to save time, there being a general desire to finish the necessary business of the session at as early a day as possible.

The next question considered was whether the political portions of appropriation bills should now be passed in the same terms in which they were passed at the last session, or whether the repealing clauses in regard to the Federal election laws should be modified so as to repeal only those sections which authorize the appointment of chief supervisors and deputy marshals for elections, together with the sections conferring police powers on supervisors, thus continuing the authorization for the appointment of two supervisors of different politics to serve in a testimonial capacity at each poll as witnesses of the count of votes.

After an exhaustive discussion, it was decided to recommend the adoption of the modified proposition. The vote was 14 against 4, two Senators and two Representatives favoring total repeal.

The joint meeting then authorized Senators Thurman, Saulsbury, Bailey and Kernan, and Representatives Chalmers, Springer, Carlisle and Atkins to formulate provisions in accordance with this decision in regard to the election laws, and also provisions for the total repeal of the jurors test oath and the existing authorization of the presence of troops at the polls for incorporation in the Legislative, Executive and Judicial and Army Appropriation bills, together with such additional provisions as they may deem necessary to secure free and fair elections for representatives and delegates to Congress.

They were also especially authorized to consider the propriety of framing a substitute for section 5,522, Revised Statutes, which prescribes penalties for violations of election laws.

Mr. Springer's proposition to provide, in addition to the repeal of the law concerning the presence of troops at the polls for the enactment of the existing English statute of George II. on that subject was very favorably received, and the joint subcommittee will probably recommend its adoption. It prohibits any soldier, stationed within two miles of a voting place from leaving his quarters on election day except to relieve the guard or to go to the polls to vote and requires him in the latter case to return to his quarters immediately afterwards.

The Joint sub-Commitee will meet on Monday, and they expect to report to the Caucus Committee on Tuesday.

The joint meeting also considered whether the legislation of the present session should be strictly confined to appropriation bills, including the measures above indicated, or whether general business should not be transacted by either House when noi engaged on appropriation bills.

A decided majority favored restriction to appropriation bills and the enactment of what is known as the "Yellow Fever Bill."

A small majority of the House Committee insisted that opportunities for transacting general business should be improved, without, however, prolonging the session after the appropriation bills shall have been disposed of.

It was finally decided to report a disagreement on this subject to the joint caucus, and leave its settlement to a majority of the Democratic members of both Houses.

THE GREENBACK ELEMENT.

The fact that the Greenback element in the House evinces a strong disposition to connect with the Republicans is regarded with much satisfaction by the shrewd Democratic leaders. The majority, if not all of the Greenback members owe their election to Democratic votes, and it is argued that when the Democratic masses see that they have been the means of electing Republicans in disguise, they will not be so likely hereafter to desert their own party standard. Mr. De la Matyr, the Indiana Greenback member, who is generally recognized as the leader of that element in the House, is very sure, it is thought, to act with the Republicans. In his district in 1876 the Greenbackers polled only 1,464 votes, while the Democrats polled 17,932. Yet in 1878 the Democrats indorsed his nomination, and of course elected him. The Democrats of the West will find that they have nothing to make by such coalitions as this, and it may have the effect to help induce them to return to the time honored Democratic hard money principles.

SENATOR KELLOGG'S SEAT.

Senator Jonas has presented to the Senate the memorial of Henry M. Spofford, claiming the seat in the Senate now occupied by W. P. Kellogg. This is the beginning of a determined movement to oust the last of the carpet baggers from his seat in the Senate. It has been a question whether this movement should be made or the Senate should take the initiative itself and expel Kellogg. Judge Spofford and others, it is said, have abundant evidence that Kellogg bought his seat from the bogus legislators who elected him, paying at the rate of $250 a head for their suffrages.

LAWLESSNESS IN ARKANSAS

A Desperado Killed—His Friends Threaten Vengeance.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., March 20.—About a week ago at Fayetteville, John Reed, a union man during the civil war and of a desperate character was killed in the county jail. A friend of his for infraction of the law had been arrested for some hours. Reed followed the officer in charge of the man to the jail. About dark, as he was committing the prisoner to the custody of the jailor, Reed, although able to bail his friend refused to do so. He entered the jail with the officer and the prisoner, and just as the door was about to be locked on the latter, Reed struck the jailor with a heavy junk bottle knocking him senseless. Reed was armed. The jailor in falling extinguished the candle, and the guards, knowing Reed's character fired upon him in the dark, one shot penetrating his heart. The coroner's jury was unable to determine whose shot killed him, the guards themselves being unable to tell. The jury found a verdict of justifiable homicide.

Reed's friends, fifteen or sixteen miles distant, began to organize for the avowed purpose of seizing Deputy Sheriff Serrell, whom they supposed fired the fatal shot and who was under bond to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court. The citizens of Fayetteville became much alarmed at threats and asked and received permission of the Governor to organize a company of State guards which in the emergency was supplied with rifles from the State university at Fayetteville, the State furnishing ammunition. Reed's friends in the meantime had approached the town, but finding the militia in arms abandoned their purpose, left their guns outside, and coming into town organized a meeting at which resolutions were adopted denouncing the course of the authorities. An additional resolution not presented at the meeting was added as Mr. R. A. Caldwell, who handed them to the printer admits in the Fayetteville *Democrat* denying the purpose of the assemblage to resist the civil authorities. No political question was involved in the matter though old animosities of the war were revived. All is now and will probable remain quiet.

Jefferson's Home Sold at Auction.

(Charlottesville (Va.) Dispatch to N.Y. Herald.)

Monticello, the former home of Thomas Jefferson, was sold at public auction today, with 218 acres, about two-thirds of the original estate, under decree of court to effect a distribution of the property of the late Commodore Uriah P. Levy. The purchaser was Jefferson M. Levy of New York city, one of the heirs, and the price paid was $10,050. Asabel S. Levy of New York, was a bidder. No other foreign bidders were present. The purchaser had already acquired by purchase from the other heirs six-sevenths of the property. He proposes to put it in repair for a summer residence.

THE Lungs are Strained and Racked by an obstinate Cough, which, taken in time, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant would speedily cure. MWS

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Secretary Sherman Called Upon to Furnish the Accounts of Marshals.

Edmunds' Bill Limiting the Business of the Session Laid on the Table.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 20.—After prayer and reading of the journal, Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. MCMAHON called up the petition of citizens of Cincinnati in relation to the election of Butterworth and Young, and the whole matter was referred to a select committee, with leave to sit during the recess. The committee was also directed to inquire into the operation of the Supervisors' law in Cincinnati at the last election.

Butterworth and Young declared themselves in favor of the resolution.

The House adjourned and a Democratic caucus was held.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A large number of bills were introduced.

By Mr. BECK: Act repealing so much of the revised statutes as prohibits the appoint to the army of any person engaged in the late rebellion.

By Mr. HARRIS: Act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the construction of a ship provided with means for the disinfection of vessels and cargoes.

By Mr. LAMAR: Act providing for the organization of the Mississippi River Improvement Commission, the deepening of the channel of the river, and the protection of alluvial lands.

By Mr. BECK: Act amending the revised statutes so as to authorize the purchase of foreign built ships by citizens of the United States.

Also, act providing for retiring the trade dollar, and their recoinage into standard silver dollars.

By Mr. TELLER: Act providing for the purchase of a suitable site for a public building at Denver.

Mr. Mr. WINDOM: Act extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the resolution heretofore offered by him proposing to confine the business of the session to the object for which it was called.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE it was laid on the table by a vote of yeas, 35; nays, 28, a strict party vote.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers, sailors and marines of the late war for the Union.

Also, a bill for the relief of the Chicago Soldiers and Citizens' Colony. Referred.

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. MCMILLAN submitted a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States giving the President the power to except, in his approval of bills, either items of appropriation or special legislation, and giving his reasons to Congress, the items so disapproved to be treated as in the case of a veto.

Mr. HOAR offered a resolution condemning, as unconstitutional and insurrectionary, the attempt of one House to make a passage of the Appropriation bills conditional on the consent of the other House, and of the President to the provisions they do not approve.

Mr. WALLACE objecting, the resolution went over.

ACCOUNTS OF MARSHALS.

Mr. WALLACE called up the resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the amounts paid Marshals in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Maryland to date, description of the service performed by Deputy Marshals at elections in October and November, 1878.

Mr. CONKLING offered an amendment to include other States, but after debate it was rejected—Yeas, 27; nays, 36, a strict party vote.

Mr. CONKLING offered another amendment, which was agreed to, covering all the States, but information as to New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio is not to be deferred before additional information could be prepared.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered an additional resolution calling on the Secretary to report fully all information in his possession touching the occasion and necessity of such expenditures and the provisions of law under which they were made. The amendment was rejected.—Yeas, 27; nays, 36, a strict party vote.

Mr. EDMUNDS then offered his amendment in a modified form, providing that after the resolution as offered by Mr. Wallace should be answered, the Secretary of the Treasury report the information desired. This was also rejected.—Yeas, 27; nays, 36, a strict party vote.

Wallace's resolution, as amended by Mr. Conkling, was agreed to.

An executive session was then held, and when the doors were opened the Senate adjourned until Monday.

The Senate, in executive session, referred the President's nominations to appropriate committees.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. EWING offered a resolution increasing the membership of the Committee on Elections from 11 to 19, and stated that he did so in the interests of economy and correctness of representation, since it frequently happens, that owing to a press of business, that the committee was not able to report on election cases until the last days of the session. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. FRYE said he desired to apologize for a remark he made the other day, that he did not believe in the total depravity of the Democratic party. The vote on the Florida case had shown him that he was mistaken. [Laughter.]

Mr. REAGAN desired to refer several bills, but Mr. CONGER objected. He also objected to the reference of the resolution which Mr. Young desired to offer for the reappointment of the Yellow Fever Committee. Adjourned until Tuesday.

A LITTLE GAME FOILED.

How the Democrats Got Their 144 Votes at the Capital.

(Washington Special.)

Thanks to the energy and capacity of the Hon. W. H. Barnum, Chairman of the National Committee, and the efficient assistants, John G. Thompson and Duncan S. Walker, the House of Representatives was organized by the Democrats. There is no doubt that the Fraudulent Administration, by the advice of the Republican leaders, called the extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress to meet to-day in the hope and expectation that the Democrats would in the short time intervening between the 4th of March and this day be unable to get all their members elect here to participate in the organization. Three of them were known to be very sick—two of them at the Arkansas Hot Springs and one in this city—another was far away in Oregon, and without these three Democrats the Republicans would accomplish one of two things, either organize the House themselves or compel the Democrats to make a coalition with Greenbackers, who, it was well known, expected to dictate terms to the Democracy. The Democratic leaders realized the critical situation their party was placed in by their enemy's tactics, and on the morning of the 5th of March there was a meeting of the joint Executive Committee of the National and Congressional Committees, at which Mr. Barnum presided. Speaker Randall and other conspicuous Democratic leaders were there, and the result was that Mr. Barnum was given a carte blanche to bring the sick and far distant members here within the short time of thirteen days. He went at the work with his usual vigor, and every Democratic member was immediately telegraphed, and messengers were despatched to the Arkansas Hot Springs to bring Messrs. Lay and Singleton if it was possible for them to travel. There was just time for Mr. Whiteaker of Oregon, to reach Washington if he made every connection between his home and this point. He answered promptly that he had started by steamship from Portland. But six days ago Mr. Barnum was startled by a telegram from Whiteaker at San Francisco saying that the vessel had been detained twenty-four hours, and if he waited for the next regular train he could not arrive here until the 19th of March, one day too late. Instanly Barnum hurried to New York, and made arrangements with the Central and Union Pacific railroads to send Whiteaker through on a special train, to be run at extraordinary speed. It was a question of four or five thousand dollars, but the absence of one Democrat might peril the organization, and in emergencies of this kind Barnum never hesitates. The money was forthcoming. The special train was made up upon telegraphic orders from New York, and the track was cleared for it. Away it came across the Sierras at an average speed of forty-eight miles an hour, but it did not overtake the regular train at Omaha. This contingency had been provided for also by the same thoughtful director, and another extra train was waiting to carry the all important member over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to Chicago at the same rattling speed. He reached Chicago just in time to take the regular train by the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago and Pennsylvania Central to Washington. Had not Whiteaker been here to-day, and all the Republicans been present, the Democrats would not have had a majority over all, and could not have elected a speaker.

THE ARCHBISHOP'S TRIALS

He Writes a Letter Explaining How the Debt was Incurred.

Appeals to all Catholics to Assist Him Out of His Embarrassments.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—A letter to the public from Archbishop Purcell is published this morning. After reciting struggles, his early life, his removal to this diocese, the necessity of going into debt to provide for the wants of the diocese, etc., he dwells on his present financial troubles. He states that it can be safely said that not more than $500,000 was money deposited. The rest is the result of compound interest. As proof, he cites an instance that occured yesterday, where a creditor called with a claim of $1,100. In presenting it he admitted $800 of it was interest, and expressd a willingness to accept $300, the amount of the original deposit. Claims of hundreds are of the same nature. The indebtedness of the diocese in equity does not amount to more than a million of dollars, to place it at the highest figure. He says further:

For twenty years no general collection has been taken up for the support of the Diocesan Seminary, the entire burden of educating priests falling upon the Archbishop. He paid the salaries of professors and fed, clothed and educated seminarians. He also paid the expenses, during the same period, for ecclesiastical students at Mount St. Mary's, Emmettsburg and in France, and in and at Rome. In twenty years these expenses, which, in justice, the whole diocese should have borne, amounted to a vast sum. While in Europe he bought a library of sixteen thousand volumes, with philosophic apparatus, etc., which required a large expenditure, which, with the sum spent on building the Orphan Asylum, Cathedral, and other buildings, finally swamped him.

The Archbishop then rehearses the situation, declaring that but for the generous sympathy of Catholics and Protestants alike, he would have sunk under the weight of his troubles. He then appeals to all Catholics and others who feel for others' woes, to help him out of his embarrassments.

IRISH COLONIZATION.

Bishop O'Connor Appointed one of the Members of Executive Board.

Abstracts of the reports of proceedings of the Irish National Colonization Conference, which has been in session in Chicago the past few days, have been published. The following has not appeared in our report:

Mr. E. J. O'Connor, Secretary of the Business Committee, read the report of that body. The plan proposed by Bishop Ireland was submitted as follows:

The main object which this Convention should have in view being to assist worthy people of limited means to secure homes upon lands, the Convention deems it a matter of paramount importance that an organization for the purpose should be formed. The Convention recommends, therefore, an organization to be called the Irish Catholic Colonization Association of America. An Executive Board, consisting of fourteen members—seven Bishops and seven laymen—is hereby appointed with full powers to act, in the name and with the authority of the Convention, to adopt such measures and perfect such plan as may seem to the members of the Board most wise and practicable.

After the reading of the report the Convention adopted it, and on motion of Mr. W. J. Hynes, Bisops Ireland and O'Connor were appointed members of the Executive Board, in accordance with the report, with power to select five other Bishops to complete the list.

Messrs. Onahan, O'Brien and the Rev. Father Pichler were appointed a Committee on Resolutions.

The Committee on Address will be appointed from the Executive Board.

Major General Hartranft's Staff.

Major General Hartranft has made the following appointments for his staff: Lieutenant Colonel George H. North, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieutenant Colonel Russell Thayer, Inspector; Lieutenant Colonel J. Ewing Mears, Surgeon-in-Chief; Major Charles S. Green, Quartermaster; Major John R. Coxe, Commissary; Major Aaron K. Dunkel, Paymaster, and Majors John W. Schall, John B. Compton, George W. Grant, William W. Brown, William L. Elkins, Aides-de-Camp. Headquarters are established in Philadelphia. General Hartranft "cuts" the West in his appointments.

Prophecy and Advice.

[From the Chicago Times.]

It takes only ten minutes for Garfield to say that Grant and Tilden will be the nominees in 1880. But he makes no charge for the information. It took the same Garfield but ten minutes, or thereabouts, to draw a legal paper in the De Golyer matter, but he charged $5,000 for that service.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S

Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's

Ready Relief

IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heart-burn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Tic Doloreaux, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins. Sold by druggists. PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

OVARIAN TUMOR

Of Ten Years' Growth Cured

BY DR. RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

DR. RADWAY & CO., 32 Warren St., N. Y.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms, resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all of the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggist.

READ "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren street, New York.
Information worth thousands will be sent you.
oct5-lyW

HORRIBLE LYNCHING.

St. Louis, March 26.—A Fort Scott (Kansas) dispatch says: Yesterday, Bill Howard, a negro, who cruelly and diabolically raped Clara Pond, a twelve-year-old daughter of George Pond, was discovered in an old mine, half a mile distant from the residence of Pond and about six miles from this city. After some little parley, Howard came forth and delivered himself up after being promised by his captors that he should receive no bodily harm from them.

About two o'clock a cortege arrived in town and the prisoner was promptly lodged in jail. The excitement rose to fever heat, and threats of lynching were announced with emphasis, the facts in the case being so horrible as to be without a parallel in the history of crime.

About seven o'clock this evening, a crowd of people, numbering fully one thousand, accompanied by thirty masked men in solid line, with drawn revolvers in their hands, marched to the jail, and overpowering all resistance tore the iron grating from the window of Howard's cell and forcibly took him out. A rope was tied around his neck, and amid yells and shouts

THE DEMON WAS DRAGGED

by hundreds of hands a distance of five blocks, and hung to a lamp post on the corner of the public square. The infuriated mob, whose anger and excitement had passed all bounds, after the body had hung there some fifteen minutes one shout of "Burn him," "Burn him" being started, took it down and dragged it to the square, in spite of the resistance and objection of the more calm and peaceable portion of the crowd, literally roasted and

BURNED THE REMAINS

in a fire made of dry goods boxes and coal oil, amid demonstrations that rivalled a pandemonium. Good citizens regret that the excitement of the people, bent upon revenge, should have led them to such a barbarous act, but it's only just to the citizens of Fort Scott to say that most of the active participants are residents of the country and lareal of coal banks in this vicinity.

FIFTY MINERS CONVICTED.

Sentenced to Pay Costs and One Cent Fine Each.

The jury rendered a verdict on Saturday morning in the case of the miners charged with riot at J. S. Neel's coal works, at Greenfield, Washington county, some months ago. There were three counts in the indictment against the miners, the first for riot and the other two for conspiracy. The jury found fifty of the accused guilty of the first count, and acquitted them on the other two counts. Seventeen of the miners were acquitted entirely.

The convicted parties all live in the vicinity of Greenfield. Their names are Phillip Aldridge, Alex. Bates, John Bates, Isaac Brewer, Robert Brewer, William Brewer, John Crawford, William Courtney, William Davis, Arthur Dixon, Jas. Dagger, J. C. Alexander, Conrad Gillon, Morgan Gasper, William Henshall, Van Hartman, David Hartman, John Henshall, Mike Hartman, George Huseman, James Hoover, William Hager, Martin Jeffries, John Jeffries, James Johnson, Richard Moore, John Nicelow, Mechli Pastorius, John Pyle, Allen Roberts, Charles Roberts, William Roberts, John Rossel, Charles Rex, Alfred Shutterly, Peter Shovelin, Wm. Simpson, Wm. Smothers, Robert A. Tray, David Thomas, S. Bently Walker, James Walker, Thos. J. Walker, John Wood, Chas. Gatens, David Truxall, John C. Wilson, James Watson.

Immediately after the verdict had been announced Judge Hart called the prisoners up for sentence, and proceeded to sentence them to pay the costs of prosecution, and each to pay also a fine of one cent. The costs will amount to nearly $3,000. Sheriff Work swore in a great *posse* of deputies at the time of the miners' gathering about Neel's, and the pay due them will swell the costs greatly. Some few of the miners will be able to pay their share, but most of them are without money on account of the long strike in which they were engaged. It is scarcely probable that the money will be raised by other miners, since they have as much on their hands as they can attend to. In this case the prisoners will be confined in jail for thirty days each.

The strikers still continue holding daily meetings about Elizabeth. They succeeded last week in inducing a few of the men who were working for two and one-half cents to suspend operations, and are giving the operators more or less uneasiness. The latter, after consultation with counsel, have learned that the strikers violate the law in assembling about the coal works to persuade other miners to quit work, and it was said called on Sheriff Hunter on Saturday to have him enforce the law. The Sheriff, however, states that the operators did not call on him, and further suggests that they should make informations against the strikers, and let the constables and Justices of the Peace do their work according to law.

The friends of the strikers alleged that certain persons have offered whisky by the bucketsfull to them, have insulted them, and have tried various other ways to enrage the strikers so as to get up a disturbance.

A number of the miners had a meeting on Mount Washington on Saturday night, and different residents an the Mount grew alarmed unnecessarily. Word was sent to the police and different officers put in an appearance, but their services were not required. The miners were orderly and well behaved.

BLINDNESS FROM BIRTH.

A Remarkable Operation—A Child of Two Years Born Blind Restored to Sight.

An operation wonderful in its results was performed in this city yesterday afternoon, on a son of Michael Wheatly of Salineville, Columbiana county, Ohio. The child is two years of age and had been born with a cataract in both eyes. They looked like white bodies behind the pupils, set deep in the eye sockets. The child rolled his eyes constantly, with a vacant stare, and was unable to distinguish any object, seeing only the light. It may be well to remark here that such cases are considered hopeless by the majority of people, and the parents of children afflicted in this way despair of ever any relief being afforded them, and try to become resigned to the fate, as they imagine, of their child remaining blind for life. But in cases of the kind noted above, operations made skillfully are always successful, either to restore complete vision, or sufficient vision for all practicable purposes.

Mr. Wheatly learned through merchants of this city who visited his locality, and who were intimately acquainted with Samuel Harrison of Mt. Washington, on whom Dr. Sadler operated three years ago, that his child could be restored to sight. Mr. Harrison can now see very small objects, even particles of dust in the atmosphere. When Mr. Wheatly heard this good news he decided to have an operation performed on his son, and with this object in view came to the city yesterday and repaired to the infirmary of Drs. Sadler & Slocum, 256 Penn avenue. The skillful doctors then operated on both eyes of the child, and to the joy of the parents the operation was successful, the child already being able to distinguish articles in its mother's hand. What is also remarkable is the child suffered no pain, and no redness has occurred, nor is any expected. This news is given for the benefit of any who may be afflicted in this way or have children thus afflicted, to assure them that relief can at once be given them and vision restored.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	34	34¼	5,987
Reading	12¼	12⅝	103
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	4½	4¾	7
Lehigh Valley	33¾	34	10
United Cos. of N. J.	135¾	136	....
Central Trans.	43	44	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s	112	113	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	101¼	102	....
Northern Pacific	7¼	8¼	....
Do preferred	27½	28	100

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

New York, March 26.—Governments strong and higher. Bar silver 108¼. Railroad bonds active. State securities dull. The easier working of money to-day induced general covering of short sales in the stock market and this demand advanced prices ¼@1⅞ per cent. the latter for Michigan Central. Northwest advanced 1⅝ per cent., Western Union Telegraph ⅞ per cent., Lake Shore 1 per cent., and Jersey Central ¾ per cent. One of the small Bears failed and 1,300 shares Northwest and Lake Shore and Michigan Central were bought in for his account under rule. In the last hour prices declined ⅛@½ per cent.

It is semi-officially stated that the earnings of the Erie Railway for March will exceed the earnings of the same month last year by $300,000 notwithstanding the low freight rates.

Transactions aggregated 125,000 shares, of which 10,000 were Erie, 16,000 Northwest common, 7,000 preferred, 12,000 St. Pauls, 13,000 Lackawanna, 5,000 New Jersey Central, 3,000 Michigan Central, 9,000 Western Union and 4,000 St. Louis and San Francisco.

Close—Money easier at 3@7 per cent., closing at 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills firm at 485¼; sight exchange on New York 487¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	106½	New 4 per cts.	99⅝
5-20s '67, new	102¼	10-40s	101⅜
5-20s '68	102⅝	10-40s coup	101½
New 5s	104¼	Currency 6s	121⅜
New 4½s	104¼		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	34	Virginia, old	35
Tennessee, new	26	Missouri 6s	104
Virginia, new	34		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	104¼	C., C., C. & I.	40¾
Quicksilver	12¼	N. J. Central	36½
Do. pref.	34½	Rock Island	130⅝
Pacific Mail	12⅝	St. Paul	39⅜
Mariposa	2	Do. pref.	82⅝
Do. pref.	2	Wabash	20⅝
Adams Ex.	105	Ft. Wayne	103⅞
Fargo Ex.	99	Terre Haute	2¾
American Ex.	47½	Do. pref.	7
U. S. Express	47	C. & A.	78¼
N. Y. Central	113¼	Do. pref.	108
Erie	24	O. & M.	10
Do. pref.	43⅜	Del. & Lack.	45¾
Harlem	149	A. & P. Tel.	36
Michigan C'tl.	84¼	B. & Q.	113⅜
Panama	128	H. & St. Joe.	15¼
Union Pacific	70¾	Do. pref.	43⅜
Lake Shore	70⅝	Canada South'n	60
Illinois Central	80	Cent. Pacific	108¼
C. & P.	90¼	Union	108¼
N W C.	56⅞	Land Grants	112½
Do. pref.	85⅞	Sinking Fund	108½

Foreign Markets.

London, March 26.—Consols for money, 96 15-16. Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 81½; Pennsylvania Central, 35¼; Reading, 12½; Erie, 24⅜; preferred, 43. United States bonds—5-20's of '67, 104; 10-40's 103¾; new 5's, 106⅜; 4½'s, 106⅝; 4's 101⅜.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day £11,000.

Spirits of petroleum 8@8⅛s. Linseed oil 25s 10d. Turpentine 23s 3d.

Paris, March 26.—Rentes, 113f 90c.

Antwerp, March 26.—Refined petroleum 22½c.

Liverpool, March 26.—Cotton firm at 5 11-16@5¾d; sales, 10,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 7,500 bales.

British Grain Trade.

London, March 25.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: Offerings of home grown wheat at Mark Lane has been moderate and fine dry lots found buyers at last week's prices, but the increased strength of trade recently reported has been with difficulty maintained. Indeed, for the moment an upward tendency of prices received a decided check. In secondary qualities there has been little or no business. The week's importation of foreign wheat into London were again moderate at Monday's list, showing the arrival of 26,000 quarters, while the subsequent supply up to Friday did not exceed 32,000 quarters. The requirements of the country have been very light, and as millers appear for the present to be fairly stacked, or are, at any rate, unwilling to follow an advance in prices and last week's improvement has been lost, as regards American varieties. The leading feature of the present season is the unusually low point to which maize has fallen, and in spite of the reduced prices maintained for the moment, there has been no sign of a revived demand, as the consumption is still far below the average. Barley has been neglected. There has been little enquiry either for malting or grinding. Oats have been depressed, notwithstanding the moderate supplies and concessions having been willingly offered. The sales of English wheat last week were 50,341 quarters, at 40s. 8d., against 31,151 quarters, at 48s. 11d. for the corresponding period of the previous year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending March 15th were 814,667 cwt. of wheat and 143,407 cwt. of flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

Office of the Pittsburgh Post,
March 26, 1879.

Business along Liberty street did not come up to expectations, owing largely to the disagreeable weather. Still sales reached the average. Prices did not suffer but remained firm in nearly all articles.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Choice qualities of apples sell well and prices are very firm. The market in eggs continues weak. Butter is coming in freely, but the demand for choice keeps up well and prices are firm.

APPLES—Choice, $2 00@2 25; medium, $1 25@1 75; small and inferior, $75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—₩ gal 40@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 50@1 55; medium, $1 40@1 45; mixed, $1 15@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 18@20c; prime, 12@15c; common, 6@10c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8¼@9c, jobbing; 8@8½c, wholesale; New York Goshen 8½@9c.

CIDER—Choice, $4 00@4 50 ₩ bbl; crab apple, $7 00@8 00; sand refined $7@8.

COUNTRY LARD—₩ ℔., 6@7c.

CRANBERRIES—Choice Eastern, $8 50@9 00.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 11@12c ₩ dozen.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₩ bbl.; $3 00 ₩ bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, 15c; Domestic, 14@15c; Strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 95c@$1 00; in kegs, 80@85c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3 00@3 50 ₩ bushel; Shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; Walnuts, 40@50c.

ONIONS—$2 75@3 25 ₩ bbl; onion sets, $3 00@3 50.

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, 70@75c; Peachblows and Early Rose, from store, 80@85c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ₩ ℔., 13@14c; Ducks, 11@12c; Turkeys, 15@16c; Geese, 40@50c each; live chickens, 60@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 00@4 25; Timothy, $1 30@1 45 for Pennsylvania; $1 45@1 60 for western; Mammoth Cloverseed, $4 75@5 00; Flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Quietness continues to be the leading characteristics of the grain trade. Corn and oats are moderately active and prices firm. Wheat unchanged. Flour also unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 03@1 05; medium, 95c@$1 00.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 40@41c; mixed 38@39c; prime yellow shelled, 40@41c; mixed 38@39c.

Oats—Prime white, 28@29c; mixed 26@27c.

Barley—Spring 65@75c; fall 85@95c.

Rye—55@57c ₩ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extra $5 25@5 50; choice amber and white wheat $5 50@5 75; prime red winter do. $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis $6 00@7 50; fancy patents $7 50@8 50; rye $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $2 25@2 75 ₩ cwt.

CORNMEAL—50c ₩ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 65@4 75 ₩ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₩ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@9 00 ₩ ton; prime timothy baled, $9 50@10 00; prairie $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₩ ton, $12 00@13 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₩ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is fairly active. Coffees are firmer while sugars are tending to weakness. The provision market continues without any change. Prices are weaker.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinary Rio, 11½c; Java, in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 16@17½c; Rio, in bulk, 12@16½c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8⅛c; Prairie B, 7⅞c; extra white C, 7⅞c; refined yellows, 6¼@7½c; molasses do. 5⅝@6⅜c; New Orleans, 6@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 8⅞c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 40c; prime maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup, 35c; prime sugar syrup, 35c; good sugar syrup, 32c; good molasses syrup, 28c; black molasses, 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses, 35c; choice New Orleans molasses 40c; good, 33c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 45c; allspice, 18@20c; cassia, 25@32c; nutmegs, 85c@$1 00; pepper, 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7¼c; good, 7c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do. assorted papers, 5½c; do. assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 6½@8c; corn starch, 7½@8½c.

Candles — Star, full weight, 12c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 ℔s and upwards, 8c; do 14 to 18 ℔s, 8½c; do. 14 ℔s and under, 8¾c; do. extra s. c. shoulders, 5½c; breakfast bacon, 7¼c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 12c; do. do. knuckles and round 14c; do. do. all flats, 10½c; bacon shoulders, 4¾c; do. short rib sides, 6c; do. clear rib sides, 6¼c; ham sausage, 6½c; mess pork per bbl, $11 00; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $11 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7¾c; do. do. in half bbls., 7⅞c; do. do. in buckets, 8⅛c; do. refined in tierces, 7½c; do. do. in half bbls, 8c; do. do. in buckets, 8½c; do. in 3-℔ pails, 10c; do. in 5-℔ pails, 9¾c; do. in 6-℔ pails, 9½c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 50; do. in half bbls, $3 00.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₩ ℔, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5c; good do, red tipped, 4½c; extra carpet brush, 4½@4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4½c; good do, 3¾@4c; choice stalk, braid or covers, 4@4½c; good covers and insiding, 3¾@4c; common and inferior, 3@3½c; crooked, 2@3c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans, ₩ doz, 95c@1 10; raspberries, do. $1 25; strawberries, do, $1 00@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 ℔ cans ₩ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 40; half do, $3 50.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 4@5c; peeled do, prime, 9@10c; sliced apples, 4@5c; new quarters, 2¾@3c; old crop, 1½@1¾c; dried raspberries, 29@30c; dried blackberries, 7@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 8@10c; pitted cherries, 18@20c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ₩ ℔, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₩ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $17 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $15 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $9 50; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 50; round shore do, $6 00; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2@2 15; lake herring, $2@2 10; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do. $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₩ ℔, 8c; No. 1 herring ₩ box, 28c; scaled herrings, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₩ ℔ for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56c; No. 1 do, 49c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c. Benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 65; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $3 40 ₩ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½c ₩ ℔; Sultanas, 9½@12½c. Dates, 7½c ₩ ℔. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾@6c. Almonds—Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₩ case, $5 50@6 25. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $3 00@5 50 ₩ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₩ ℔, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ½c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country; 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c, granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

Office of The Pittsburgh Post,
March 26, 1879.

The crude market was without much change to-day. There was not much doing in refined.

CRUDE.

United, 84@84⅛c; shipment, $1 04⅛.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9½c; New York, 9½c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 85@90c; city, $1 00@1 03.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

Titusville, March 26.—Market opened firmer at 84⅜c bid.

Oil City, March 26.—Market opened at 84⅜c bid strictly.

Parkers, March 26.—Market steady at 84⅜c bid strictly.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—March 26.—Cotton quiet at 10 3-16@10 5-16; futures firm. Flour nominally unchanged; receipts, 12,000 barrels. Wheat quiet and unchanged; receipts, 164,000 bushels. Rye firmer. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt dull. Corn—demand active; receipts, 57,000 bushels; No. 3 44½@44¾c; ungraded 40@46c; steamer 45@45¼c; No. 2 45⅜@45¾c Oats quiet; receipts, 27,000 bushels; No. 2 white 33¼@33¾c; western mixed 30@32c; white western 34@35c. Hay steady. Hops dull. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar steady; refining, fair to good, 6¼@6⅜c. Molasses steady. Rice quiet. Petroleum firm; United 83¾@84⅜c; crude 7¾@8¼c; refined 9c bid. Tallow steady at 6⅛@9-16c. Rosin dull at $1 35@1 40. Turpentine quiet at 29¼@29½c. Eggs steady; western 15c. Pork firmer; mess $9 30@9 50 for old; $10 25@10 50 for new. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cutmeats steady; long clear $5 12½, short clear $5 25@5 37½. Lard firm; prime steam $6 45@6 50. Butter weak; western 6@29c. Cheese dull; western 2@8¾. Whisky dull at $1 05½.

Metals — Manufactured copper steady; new sheathing $22 00; Ingot lake $15 87½@16 00. Pig iron steady; and in fair demand; Scotch $19 50@$22 00; American $15 00@20 50. Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 10@2 15; clinch $3 65@4 40.

Chicago—March 26.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat unsettled and generally lower; No. 2 red winter $1 00@1 02; No. 2 Chicago spring, fresh, 92c; regular; 89¾c cash; 89⅞@90c April; 94¼@94⅜c May; No. 3 80½c; rejected 66c. Corn strong and higher; fresh 34½c; regular, 32c cash and April; 36¼c May; 36½c June. Oats steady and firm at 21¾c cash and April; 25¼c May. Rye steady and unchanged at 44½@46½c. Barley steady and unchanged. Pork active, firm and higher at $10 07½@10 10 cash and April; $10 20@10 22½ May; $10 32@10 35 June. Lard strong and higher at $6 40 cash and April; $6 47½ May; $6 52½ bid June. Bulkmeats active, firm and higher at $3 75, $4 92½@5 12½. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 64,000 bushels; corn, 122,000 bushels; oats, 77,000 bushels; rye, 3,300 bushels; barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 95,000 barrels; wheat, 85,000 bushels; corn, 117,000 bushels; oats, 62,000 bushels; rye, 8,000 bushels; barley, 11,000 bushels.

Close — Wheat dull and lower; 89⅝c asked April; 93⅞@94c May. Corn active, but weak and lower. Oats firm and unchanged. Pork in good demand, and prices a shade higher; $10 12½ April; $10 27½ asked May. Lard firmer but not quotably higher.

New Orleans—March 26.—Flour scarce and firm; superfine $3 00; XX $3 75@4 00; XXX $4 25@5 00; high grades, $5 25@6 00. Corn steady and in fair demand at 45@48c. Oats quiet at 35@36c. Cornmeal active, firm and higher at $2 40. Hay dull; ordinary $9 00@11 00; prime $12 00@13 00; choice $16 00. Pork in good demand; old $9 50; new $10 87½@11 00. Lard quiet; tierce $6 25@7 25; keg $7 05@7 75. Bulkmeats quiet, scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 4@4⅛c; packed 4⅛@4¼c; clear rib 5⅛@5¼c; clear 5¼@5⅜c. Bacon dull; shoulders 4⅝c; clear rib 5⅞c; clear 5 9-10@6c. Sugar cured hams dull; canvassed 8⅛@9⅞c, as to size. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee scarce and firm; jobbing, ordinary to prime 10⅜@16c. Sugar quiet and steady; inferior to good common 4⅜@5¼c; common to good common 5⅜@5½c; yellow clarified 6¾@7¼c. Molasses dull; fermenting 20@28c; common 22@23c. Rice dull; Louisiana ordinary to choice 5⅛@6⅜c. Bran firm at 85c. Sight exchange on New York par. Sterling 484½.

Philadelphia—March 26.—Flour—Minnesota extra family medium $4 50; do good $4 70@4 75; Ohio do fancy $5 50; Indiana do $4 50; high grades $5 75; Minnesota patent process $6 95@7 50. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; No. 2 western red in elevator $1 14. Corn firmer; western rejected on track 41@41½c; do. steamer 42@42½c. Oats dull; western mixed 30@31c; white western 31½@32½c. Provisions steady. Mess pork $10 25@10 50; prime mess extra $8 25@8 30. Beef—India mess $12 50@13 00. Smoked hams 8¾@9½c; pickled 7½@8¼c. Lard—Western tierces $6 75@7 00. Butter—New York and Bradford county, Pa., extras 20@21c; Western Reserve 16@18c; do good to choice 12@14c. Eggs easy; western 13@13½c. Cheese dull; western full cream 7½@8c. Petroleum nominal. Whisky steady; western $1 06½. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 barrels; wheat, 61,000 bushels; corn, 43,000 bushels; oats, 14,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels.

St. Louis—March 27.—Cotton higher and firmer; middling 10c; low middling 9⅝c; good ordinary 9¼c; sales 250 bales; receipts 1,000 bales; shipments 1,000 bales; stock 23,360 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 2 red fall $1 02⅞ cash; $1 02⅞@1 03 April; $1 03⅝@1 03¾ May; $1 02¾@1 02⅞ June; No. 3, 99½@99⅝c; No. 2 spring 86¾@87c. Corn firmer; No. 2, 32⅝c cash; 32⅜@32⅝ April; 33⅞@33⅛c May; 34⅝c June. Oats firmer and slow; No. 2, 26¼c cash; no options. Rye dull and lower to sell at 48½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky steady at $1 04. Pork quiet; jobbing $10 05@10 20 outside delivered. Lard dull and nominal. Bulkmeats dull and nominal. Bacon firmer; cribs $5 25 cash; $5 30 May; clear $5 35@5 37½. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 35,000 bushels; oats, 6,000 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels; barley, none. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 7,000 bushels; corn, 210,000 bushels; oats, 2,000 bushels; rye, none; barley, 2,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—March 25.—Cotton fairly active and a shade higher at 10c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; red $1 00@1 05. Corn in good demand; prices a shade higher at 36½@37½c. Oats in good demand at full prices, 27½@30c. Rye in good demand at 56@57c. Barley dull and drooping; No. 2 fall 95c. Pork—fair demand at $10 00 bid cash; sales at $10 37½ seller June. Lard quiet; current make, $6 25. Bulkmeats stronger, demand chiefly for speculation; shoulders $3 55@3 60; short rib $4 80; cash or buyer March $4 80@4 82½; seller April $4 95; seller May $5 05; seller June short clear $5 00. Bacon quiet and steady at $4 12½, $5 37½, $5 62½. Whisky quiet at $1 02. Butter steady and unchanged. Linseed oil steady at 65c.

Boston—March 26.—Flour dull; superfine western, $3 00@3 25; common extras, $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extras, $4 00@4 50; Minnesota do, $4 25@5 50; winter wheats Ohio and Michigan, $4 75@5 25; Illinois and Indiana, $5 00@6 00; St. Louis $5 00@6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $6 50@8 25; winter wheats, $6 00@7 50. Corn dull; mixed and yellow 46@47½c. Oats in moderate demand; No. 1 and extra white 36@39c; No. 2 white, 35@35½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 34@34½c. Rye 65c. Receipts—Flour, 4,500 barrels; corn, 12,000 bushels; wheat, 31,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,500 barrels; corn, 34,000 bushels; wheat, 21,000.

Milwaukee—March 26.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; opened but closed dull; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1 00½; No. 1 Milwaukee, 96c; No. 2, 91½c; March 89½c; April, 89½c; May, 94⅜c; No. 3, 79½c; No. 4, 74c; rejected, 65c. Corn steady; No. 2 34c. Oats firm; No. 2 fresh, 24c. Rye firmer; No. 1 fresh, 45½c. Barley quiet and steady; No. 2 spring, 63c; April 60c. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork quiet; new, $10 00. Lard—Prime steam $6 40. Hogs dull and lower at $3 50@3 75. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 36,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 54,000 bushels.

Toledo—March 26.—Wheat dull; amber Michigan spot held at $1 06½; April held at $1 07; May $1 08; $1 07¾ bid; June $1 09; $1 08¼ bid; No. 2 red winter spot or April $1 07; $1 06½; bid; May $1 08¼. Corn dull; high mixed 36½c; 36c bid May. Oats dull; No. 2 27c.

Dry Goods.

New York, March 26.—Fair business in jobbing trade and cotton goods, prints and dress goods in steady request at first hands. Brown and bleached cottons continue firm and stocks light. Men's wear in woolens quiet in agents' hands, but jobbing fairly. The *Bulletin* says Garners and Harmony prints advanced ¼c.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Office of The Pittsburgh Post,
Wednesday, March 26, 1879.

CATTLE.

Until Monday there was little business transacted in the cattle market except in a retail way. The receipts yesterday and Monday were quite large and with unfavorable advices from the East, fines declined 15 to 25 cents per cwt. To-day the receipts were very light and the market was slow at yesterday's prices. Prime shipping cattle $5 00@5 25. Stockers were in fair demand with but few on sale; may be quoted at 3½@4c. Bulls were in light supply and fair request; quotable at 2½@3¾, as to quality. There is an over supply of calves, and prices are weak and lower.

SHEEP.

There was also little doing in this market until this week when an advance of 20@25c per cwt took place in consequence of light receipts. Among the sales effected during the past few days were the following: One car fair Texas, 83 lbs, $4 15; 1 car good Illinois, 117 lbs, $5 35; 1 do do, 114 lbs, $5 37½. Ed Smith bought 1 car of very fine, averaging 128 lbs, all wethers (for export) at $5 70. Good 100 to 105 lbs averages, may be quoted at $5 00@5 15. Spring lambs, 8@10c, as to quality and condition.

HOGS.

The supply on sale was light, though equal to the demand, at a slight reduction from former prices. The receipts to-day were 3 cars. Philadelphias $4 45@4 70; Yorkers $3 90@4 10.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

Office of The Pittsburgh Post,
Monday, March 24, 1879.

CATTLE.

The receipts were larger than last week, but with an increased demand prices advanced from 20@25c ₩ cwt. Sales were made at 6@6½c for prime butchers' cattle; 5@5½c for medium to fair; 4@4½c for common, and 2½@4c for bulls and fat cows. Fresh cows were in good supply and sold within the range of $25 00@40 00 ₩ head. Veals quiet, selling at 4@5c.

SHEEP.

There were 201 head of sheep on sale to-day. There were few buyers on hand and the market was slow at last Monday's prices. Mike Bryerly reported having sold 31, averaging 80 ℔s, at 5c; P. Sheitemantle, 150 at prices ranging from 4½@5½c; H. Nagle, 20 at 5½c.

HOGS.

There was a better feeling in this market this week, and sales were made in a retail way at 4¼@4¾c gross.

New York—March 26.—Beeves—Receipts for two days, 3,160 head; poor to strictly prime steers 8¼@10½c; one car load 10½c less one dollar per head; exporters took 800 head at 9½@10½c; shipments fair; 100 quarters. No live shipped, as the steamer Canada cannot go to the foreign animals wharf at Depford, and the Privy Council will not permit the transfer of American cattle from the steamer to the wharf in lighters.

Sheep—Receipts for two days, 4,000 head. Market firm at 5@6½c, with two cars of choice yearlings, 110 lbs., for export, 6⅝c.

Swine—Receipts for two days, 9,800 head. No business in live. Market at nominal prices; $4 25@4 35.

St. Louis—March 26.—Cattle inactive and lower for shipping grades; choice heavy steers $4 90@5 10; good do $3 70@4 85; good light $3 30@3 60; other grades unchanged; receipts, 2,600 head; shipments, 700 head.

Hogs—Fairly active and lower; Yorkers and Baltimores $3 65@3 85; packing $3 40@3 70; butchers' to fancy $3 80@4 10; receipts, 7,200 head; shipments, 2,500 head.

Sheep—Scarce and wanted; shipping grades not so strong as butchers'; good to choice $4 25@5 00; export muttons $5 12½@5 37½; receipts, 340 head; shipments, 450 head.

Chicago—March 26.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 21,000 head; shipments, 6,500 head. Market dull; 5c lower; choice heavy $3 80@4 10; light $3 70@3 80; mixed $3 60@3 80.

Cattle—Receipts, 4,200 head; shipments, 1,700 head. Market firm; shipping steers $4 00@5 25; stockers and feeders $3 00@4 00; butchers' cows $2 25@3 40; steers $3 00@4 10; bulls $2 00@4 00.

Sheep—Receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 540 head. Market steady at $3 00@5 20.

Cincinnati—March 26.—Hogs dull and prices a shade lower; common $3 00@3 60; light $3 65@3 90; packing $3 85@4 10; butchers' $4 10@4 25; receipts, 2,176 head; shipments, 1,354 head.

Pittsburgh Drug Market.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists.

Acids			Magn'scalc	65	@ 85
—Acetic	11	@ 15	Do Carb	35	@
—Citric	67	@ 72	Manna ℔	50	@ 55
—Oxalic	12	@ 16	Morph sul	3 65	@3 90
—Tartaric	53	@ 58	Nutmegs	92	@ 96
Alcohol g	2 10	@2 25	Oil anis ℔	3 40	@3 60
Aloes.			Cinamn ℔	1 20	@1 40
—Cape	22	@ 26	Cloves ℔	3 20	@3 40
—Socot	65	@ 75	Cod liv'r	1 40	@1 80
—Bal Cop	42	@ 47	Lemon	3 15	@3 40
Bay Rum	2 50	@3 50	Neatsfoot	75	@ 95
Bark.			Olive gal	1 50	@1 75
—Cassia	27	@ 30	do qts doz	1 50	@5 00
—On'h'r'd	2 25	@2 40	do pts doz	1 50	@2 88
—Cinch pl	1 00	@1 10	Origan ℔	50	@ 60
—Cinch c'm	35	@ 70	Pepprm ℔	2 86	@3 30
Black Lead.			Rosmry ℔	1 00	@1 50
—Amer'n	4	@ 6	Sassafrs ℔	65	@ 75
—E India	11	@ 12	Opium ℔	4 80	@5 00
—German	6	@ 8	Potass.		
Blue Mass	42	@ 47	Bichr'm ℔	17	@ 19
Blue Vi'tr	8½	@ 10	Chlorate	20	@ 25
Calomel	67	@ 72	Iodide ℔	4 40	@4 60
do Eng	1 50	@1 60	Quinine	3 70	@3 80
Camphor R	34	@ 37	Root.		
Canthrs ℔		@1 35	Genti'n ℔	9	@ 13
Ch'm G ℔	27	@ 30	Gin E I ℔	10	@ 12
do R	37	@	do Jamc ℔	28	@
Chl'frm ℔	82	@ 88	Ipecac pb	1 50	@
Cochineal	78	@ 85	Jalap pb	50	@ 60
Con Lye	3 25	@	Liquorc ℔	12	@ 14
Cubebs ℔	28	@ 30	Rhubarb	1 50	@2 00
Cudbear	25	@ 35	Sarsaparilla	35	@ 40
Em'y E ℔	8	@ 10	Seneca ℔	62	@ 70
Ether Nit	38	@ 42	Valeri E ℔	38	@ 40
do Sulph	67	@ 72	do Ger ℔		@ 25
Ex Lgw ℔	12	@ 12½	Sal ammon	15	@ 17
Liq Cal ℔	35	@ 40	Seeds.		
Italian ℔	25	@ 30	Canary ℔	4½	@ 5½
Sicily ℔		@ 20	Hemp ℔	4½	@ 5½
Fustic ℔	3½	@ 4	Cardam	2 70	@2 88
Gum.			Mustard	10	@ 12
—Arabics'ts	25	@ 27	Senna A	24	@
—do select	38	@ 48	do E I	22	@
Myr'hT ℔	50	@ 60	Soap cast	9½	@ 12
Shellac ℔	26	@ 33	do white	14	@ 16
Hoffm'n A	44	@	Sugr l'd ℔	22	@ 24
Indigo M	90	@1 10	Varnish.		
do S F	1 00	@1 10	Copal gal	90	@1 75
Iodine ℔	5 60	@5 80	Japan gal	60	@ 85
Jun Ber ℔	7	@ 9	Dam'r gal	1 35	@1 60
Madder ℔	11	@ 14	Ven red ℔	1¾	@ 3½

Toronto, Queen City of the Dominion.—The energy of its inhabitants, the beauty of its public buildings, seats of learning, broad and well regulated thoroughfares, placed on the shores of Lake Ontario, among the many business firms none stand more deservedly high than the house of E. Hooper & Co., Pharmacists. A rare skill, extensive and long experience in the manipulating and compounding of medicine, and a determination that nothing but pure drugs shall emanate from their establishment, has carried the firm to the highest pinnacle of financial success. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia and Giles' Pills are by them considered as a most valuable addition, and in all cases of enlarged Joints of the Hands or Feet, Neuralgia, Chronic or Inflammatory Rheumatism, superior to any remedy now known.

Sold by all druggists. Send for pamphlet.
Dr. Giles,
120 West Broadway, N. Y.

Trial size 25 cents. Jos. Fleming, 84 Market street.

WOOL MARKETS.

Boston—March 26.—Wool unchanged and manufacturers purchasing to supply the present wants. Dealers are free sellers. Combing and delaine fleeces are scarce.

Druggists' Green Glassware.

Note—All vials, bottles, etc., up to one oz. inclusive, are packed in five gross boxes, two oz. in three gross boxes, three and four oz. in two gross boxes six and eight oz. in one gross boxes quarts, pints and half pints in half gross boxes.

PRESCRIPTIONS—HEAVY MOULDED, ROUND SHOULDERS.

	per gro.		per gro.
½, 1 & 2 dr	$4 50	4 ounces	$8 00
½ and 1 ounce	4 50	6 ounces	10 00
[illegible] ounce	5 00	[illegible]	12 00
[illegible] ounce	5 50	[illegible]	[illegible]

MOULDED CASTOR OIL BOTTLES, ROUND.

	per gro.		per gro.
6s	$12 00	20s	$11 00
8s	[illegible]	24s and 32s	9 00
10s and 12s	15 50	40s and 48s	7 50
16s	13 00	Assorted	10 00

A Constantly Recurring Source of Pleasure.

As every one who reads the papers at all has become aware not only of the existence of an honestly-conducted Lottery in Louisiana, but also been more or less tempted by the glittering prospects of a fortune within their reach by the simple expenditure of a couple of dollars. The constantly recurring monthly drawings excite more and more attention, and their satisfactory management affords much pleasure to all interested. For the further information desired, the reader should address M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La. wW

RELIABLE TREATMENT

For Ruptures, Piles, Fistula, Ulcers, Ulcerated Legs, Varicose Veins, Varicocele Tumors, Hydrocele, and every form of Skin Disease.

DR. KEYSER, 240 Penn Avenue.
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MARRIED.

RUSSELL—ACKLEY—On Thursday evening March 13, 1879, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Elder J. H. Paton of Almont, Mich., Mr. C. T. Russell to Miss Maria Ackley of Allegheny City. No Cards.

DIED.

WALLS—On Tuesday, March 25, 1879, at 8:30 P. M., Miss Susie Walls, aged twenty-eight years.

HAMILTON—On Tuesday morning, March 25, 1879, at 9 o'clock, James Hamilton, in his seventy-fifth year.

HODGSON—On Wednesday, March 25, 1879, Emma, daughter of John and Mary Hodgson.

BITNER—On Wednesday afternoon, March 19, 1879, at 3:20 o'clock, Mary E., daughter of George W. and Eveline Bitner, in the nineteenth year of her age.

HUGUS—On Friday afternoon, March 21, 1879, Paul Hugus.

SCHERMER—Mrs. Margaret E. Schermer, aged eighty-three years and eight months.

COCHRAN—On Monday, March 24, 1879, at 9:40 A. M., at the residence of her parents, Forty-fifth street, Ellen J. Cochran, infant daughter of John B. and Mary A. Cochran. Interment private.

SCULLY—On Sunday night, March 23, 1879, Maggie Cleves, wife of Henry D. Scully.

BYERS—At Greenfield, Mercer county, Pa., Saturday March 22, 1879, Mrs. Maria Byers, aged seventy-one years and six months, mother of Mr. A. M. Byers.

CARR—On Sunday, March 23, 1879, at 8:30 A. M., Mrs. Mary Carr, in her seventy-fifth year.

LAING—Sunday evening, March 24, 1879, at 8:30 o'clock, David Laing, Jr., son of David and Mary Ann Laing, aged seven months and ten days.

STONE—At Beaver, Pa., on Tuesday morning, March 25, 1879, Capt. Dan H. Stone, aged seventy-eight years.

AGNEW—On Monday morning, March 24, 1879, at his residence, No. 77 Western avenue, Allegheny, Charles James Agnew, in the fifty-seventh year of his age.

RUSSELL—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Friday, March 21, 1879, Howell C. Russell, eldest son of Thomas and Rebecca Russell, of Fairview, Beaver county, Pa., in the twenty-third year of his age.

The deceased was greatly respected and beloved by all who knew him. He was a communicant of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and an active worker in the Sunday School, from which he will be greatly missed. His funeral took place last Sunday, and was attended by a large congregation.

Fleming Bros of Pittsburgh, Pa., are the proprietors of the genuine

DR. C. McLANE'S
Liver Pills & Vermifuge.

Buyers should always look for their signature as above; it is on every box or vial of the genuine. The market is full of imitations of the name McLane, spelled differently, but having same pronunciation.

OLD TEA HOUSE.

TEAS,
A SPECIALTY.

PASSOVER GOODS:
FRESH—CLEAN—NATURAL.
Whole Leaf Sugar.
Cut Loaf Sugar.
Princess Paper Shell Almonds.
Parragona Almonds and English Walnuts.
Finest Dehesa Raisins.
Strictly Pure Ground Spices.
Potatoe Flour.
Imperial Prunes.
GARDEN GROWN TEA.
DELMONICO COFFEE.

J. R. JENKINS, 28 FIFTH AVENUE,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
eod

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

Over 1,000,000 bottles sold. It is the most popular remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, CROUP, HOARSENESS, and all THROAT and LUNG diseases. Has been in use for half a century. Doctors recommend it. J. L. Tolman, Long P. O., Ill., says: "It saved my two children from the grave." A. L. Simmons, of Baltimore, Md., also says: "It will cure the worst cough immediately." Take no other! Prices, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.00 per bottle. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Prop's, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.

DR. QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,
Of 278 Penn Avenue, will remove his dental offices on April 1st to 2nd floor of
NO. 39 FIFTH AVENUE,
Half way between Market and Wood Streets.
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$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. Shaw & Co., Augusta, Maine. fe11:1y-W

ESTABLISHED - - 1845

OLD COUNTRY
TEA HOUSE!
Sign of Giant Teapot Steaming,
WM. HASLAGE,
18 DIAMOND,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

REDUCTION
IN
Housecleaning Goods

BROOMS AND WHISPS.

No. 1 Floor Brooms	10c each
" 2 Floor Brooms	15c "
" 3 Floor Brooms	18c "
" 5 Floor Brooms	22c "
" 4 Carpet Brooms	30c "
" 5 Carpet Brooms	33c "
Young Ladies' Brooms	10c "
Toy Brooms	10c "
Whisps, No. 1	13c "
Whisps, No. 2	15c "

NEW SCRUBBING MACHINE.

You can do your work in one-third of the time without the use of a cloth and not wetting your hands. The only machine in the world that takes up dirty water off the floor without the use of a cloth or a sponge. Over 550,000 in use. SOLD AT 75 CENTS EACH.

SCRUBBING BRUSHES.

No. 1 Root Scrubbing Brush	12c each
" 2 Root Scrubbing Brush	14c "
" 1 Scrub Brush	8c "
" 2 Scrub Brush	10c "
" 3 Scrub Brush	12c "
" 4 Scrub Brush	15c "
" 5 Scrub Brush	18c "
" 6 Scrub Brush	20c "
" 7 Scrub Brush	23c "
" 8 Scrub Brush	25c "

STOVE BRUSHES.

No. 1 Stove Brush	13c each
" 3 Stove Brush	22c "

DUSTING BRUSHES.

No. 1 Common Dusting Brush	20c each
" 2 Common Dusting Brush	22c "
" 1 Fine Dusting Brush	30c "
" 2 Fine Dusting Brush	35c "
" 3 Fine Dusting Brush	40c "
" 5 Fine Dusting Brush	50c "

WHITEWASH BRUSHES.

No. 1 Extra Whitewash Brush	20c each
" 2 Extra Whitewash Brush	23c "
" 3 Extra Whitewash Brush	25c "
" 4 Extra Whitewash Brush	28c "
" 5 Extra Whitewash Brush	33c "
" 6 Extra Whitewash Brush	35c "

TUBS AND BUCKETS.

No. 1 Tub, 3 hoops	60c each
" 2 Tub, 3 hoops	55c "
" 3 Tub, 3 hoops	45c "
Buckets, 2 hoops	12c "
Buckets, 3 hoops	15c "

LYE AND POTASH.

Pennsylvania Lye, 1-lb can	9c	3 for 25c
Pennsylvania Potash, 1-lb can	9c	3 for 25c
Pennsylvania Lye, in balls	9c	3 for 25c
Pennsylvania Potash, in balls	9c	3 for 25c
B. T. Babbitt's Lye, in balls	9c	3 for 25c
B. T. Babbitt's Potash, in balls	9c	3 for 25c
Commercial Lye, in cans	9c	3 for 25c
Commercial Potash, in balls	9c	3 for 25c

WASHING SODA, BORAX, ETC.

Washing Soda	4c per lb	3 lbs for 10c
Washing Crystal (Gold Medal)		3c per paper
Bath Brick		3c each
Borax, Pulverized, 1-lb papers		20c each
Whitening		3c per lb
Silver Sand		2c per lb

SCOURING SOAP.

Sapolio, Enoch Morgan, per cake	7c
Kimolia (same as Sapolio), per cake	5c
Kitchen Crystal Soap, per cake	6c
Flint Kitchen Soap, per cake	6c

ELECTRO SILICON,

Or Magic Brilliant, unrivaled for polishing gold, silverware, brass, steel, tin, etc. Sold at 15c per box.

INSECT POWDER.

Byford's Insect Powder and Gun, per box.. 15c

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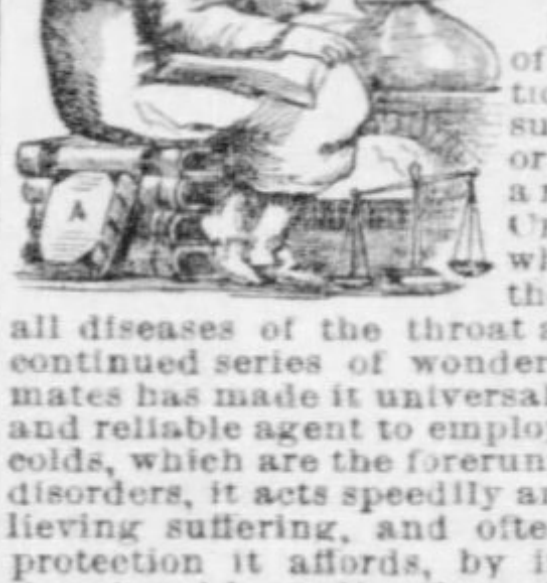
OLD COUNTRY TEA HOUSE,
WILLIAM HASLAGE,
18 Diamond,
PITTSBURGH, PA.



AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

In the whole history of medicine no preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long-continued series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in the throat and lung disorders of children, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, Physicians use the Cherry Pectoral extensively in their practice, and Clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS. ja8:27:1w&W 1

O. M'Clintock & Co.
OFFER A LINE OF
BODY BRUSSELS AT $1.25.
A LINE OF
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS AT 65c.
A LINE OF
EXTRA SUPER-INGRAINS AT 75c.
33 Fifth Avenue.